HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,104—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid Brand Milk
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	ARABIA	7903		
27th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500		
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558		
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	20th Mar. 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. ,,
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,613	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT-Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, and

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Feb., at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Feb., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,300 tons, on or about 25th February.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 21st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th February 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of.

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
(Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.)

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	19th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st ,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow St.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

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WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
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AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

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ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
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MOTOR CARS.

"CHALLENGER"

REVOLUTION IN WORKING CHARGES.
Half Anna per mile.
CHALLENGER CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Perfect control.
STOPS WITHIN ITS OWN LENGTH.
Speed 1 to 25 miles.
NO COMPLICATIONS. Excellent Hill Climbers
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MONUMENTALISTS
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"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth [illegible] or at the Docks, to take charge [illegible] Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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ISSUE 2,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH

For Prospectus apply to the MANAGER of this Paper or,

THE INDIAN ALUMINIUM CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE.

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.

They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"

For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.

For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.

100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION," The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

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FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases, From Rs. 98 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MR. A. HERRMANSON, announces that the Partnership which has existed for 40 years between himself and Messrs. R. D. WARBURG & Co., of 29, Jeurn Crescent, London, E. C., has been DISSOLVED and that he will henceforth carry on business at 60, WILSON STREET, FINSBURY, E.C., under the style of

A. HERRMANSON & CO.

MR. H. CANTOR, who for 16 years managed the Leather Department for Messrs. R. D. WARBURG & Co., and who holds the good will of that Department, will occupy a similar position with Messrs. A. HERRMANSON & Co.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

CIGARS!!

MORE THAN 70 BRANDS TO SELECT FROM.

WRITE TO
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CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—GONICOPAL
MERCARA, SECUNDERABAD
AND
LONDON.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,

Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, [illegible]
TELEPHONE No. [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SOCIETY OF THE JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN BOMBAY

WILL be glad to receive general contributions towards the FUND started in aid of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of the JAPANESE SOLDIERS and SAILORS, FALLEN in the WAR between JAPAN and RUSSIA. The following Members of the Committee are specially appointed to meet the general requirements of the charitable object in view by inviting subscriptions from the benevolent public.

THE MEMBERS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE :—

S. HAYASHI, Esq., Care of The Japanese Consulate, Fort, Bombay.
T. KUSUMOTO, Esq., Care of The Nippon, Yusen Kaisha, Fort, Bombay.
T. MAJIMA, Esq., Care of The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Fort, Bombay.
Y. MATSUO, Esq., Care of The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld., Fort, Bombay.
M. K. TATSUTA, Esq., Care of The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD., Bombay, has kindly complied with the request of the Society to act as the Cashiers for the purpose and all contributions will be acknowledged by the Bank on behalf of the Society. The public to suit their purpose may address to any of the Members of the Special Committee for information required.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!! } AT 4 P.M.

LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE!
LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE!!

A HANDSOME GOLD AND SILVER WATCH will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus on this occasion.

TO-NIGHT! } LAST NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!! } LAST NIGHT!!

PRESENTATION NIGHT.

Handsome Trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockey and Trainer of the Byculla Club Cup.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

DRAWING OF THE BICYCLE AND HORSE BY COUPONS.

Coupons will be given to all Holders of Tickets of Re. 1, Rs. 2, 3 and 4.

COUPON NUMBERS GIVEN NIGHTLY FROM MONDAY, the 15th FEBRUARY.

Box Plan at the Circus.

Booking Hours:—10 to 12 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.

Prices of Admission: Full Box (3 seats), Rs. 20; Single Seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; and Gallery (Natives only) 8 Ans.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are advised that the DOWN LOCAL TRAIN due to LEAVE COLABA at 0-25 and which has been running 25 minutes later and halting at MARINE LINES since the 25th ultimo, will, on and from MONDAY, the 22nd instant, revert to its usual Timings and will not halt at Marine Lines.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 19th February, 1904.

BOMBAY 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 22nd February, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Morland Road, Bombay, 17th February, 1904.

MAHABLESHWAR.

VISITORS are hereby informed that the use of MOTOR CARS locally on the Hill Station of Mahableshwar is strictly prohibited.

J. B. JAMESON, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, 16th February, 1904.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 27th February, 1904, at 9-30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

27th January, 1904.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURES.

MR. M. K. DIKSHIT, L. M. and S., will deliver a Series of TWO LECTURES in the Framji Dinshaw Petit Laboratory, on MONDAYS, commencing from MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1904, at 4-30 P.M.

SUBJECT:—Pathology—"The Pathological action of Bacteria and their products on Heart."

All Members of the Medical Profession are invited to attend.

H. P. DIMMOCK, Lieut.-Colonel, I. M. S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 12th February, 1904.

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3 Piano Solo .... Spinning Song from "The Flying Dutchman" .... Wagner-Liszt. Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.
4 Violin Solo..... "Ballade Polonaise"...Vieuxtemps. Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.
5 Trio .... "Ave Maria" .... Mascheroni. Miss GRACE OAKLEY, Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS, Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.

PART II.

6 Song .... "Kathleen Mavourneen" .... Crouch. Miss GRACE OAKLEY.
7 Violin Solo ...... "Fantasia on Scotch Airs" .... Arr. H. Murkens. Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.
8 Song .... "Jock O'Hazeldean" .. Scotch. Miss GRACE OAKLEY.
9 Piano Solo .... "Irish Rhapsody" ....Archy Rosenthal. Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.
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LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

ROBERT ASHBY SIMPSON, late Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti District, Amraoti.
GHELLA CURSONJI and MOTIBAI, his widow, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants.
RUBY GODWIN, late of Bombay European widow.
KHUNDU BHIWA LANGRA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
BHICKOOBAI, late of Bombay Soni Hindu.
GAJANAN RAMCHANDRA, late of Santa Cruz, Thana District, Hindu Inhabitant.
HENRY KIDDLE, late Telegraph Master, Byculla.
ARDESHIR JAMSETJI AMARIA or SODAWATERWALLA late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant.
HAJI AFANDI, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
GOCULDAS GORDHANDAS, late of Bombay Hindu, Tobacco Merchant.
JOHN SHAMBERT, late Shed man, N. W. Railway, Sibi.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 29th January, 1904.

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SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

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MASONIC BALL.—Flash Light beautiful groups of the Masonic Ball in the Town Hall, taken by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, are now ready for inspection in their Art Photographic Saloon, Nippon Building, Hornby Road.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16th FEBRUARY, 1904.

No. 798.—The following Memorandum containing the regulations for temporary service of Surgeons in the Royal Navy in time of emergency is published for the information of British Medical practitioners in the Bombay Presidency:—

"REGULATIONS FOR THE ENTRY OF SURGEONS FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

Surgeons who may be temporarily employed in the Royal Navy to meet the requirements of the Service will be appointed under the following regulations:—

QUALIFICATIONS.

To be registered under the Medical Act as qualified to practise Medicine and Surgery in Great Britain and Ireland.

To produce certificates of good character.
To be reported physically fit after medical examination.
Age not to exceed 40 years.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Full Pay.		Half Pay.	
A day.	A year.	A day.	A year.
22s. 0d.	£401 10s. 0d.	10s.	£182 10s. 0d.

NOTE.—Half pay is for sickness and extra leave only.
To be granted 30 days' advance of pay on joining a ship after appointment.
To receive the same allowances as are payable to Permanent Officers of their rank.

Lodging money at the rate of £50 a year is usually allowed when employed on shore without Quarters in the United Kingdom and £24 a year in lieu of rations. In cases however of temporary employment on shore, the lodging and provision allowances will be at the rate of 3s. 0d. and 1s. 6d. per day respectively.

If Quarters are provided in a Medical Establishment, an allowance is granted in lieu of provisions, for self and servant, and for fuel and lights at the rate of £39 a year in the United Kingdom, and £103 a year abroad.

UNIFORM.

Each Surgeon to provide himself as follows:—

(1) Frock coat, waistcoat and trousers.
(2) Undress coat.
(3) Uniform cap.
(4) Mess jacket and waistcoat.
(5) Sword and undress belt.

All as specified in the Uniform Regulations.

To cover the above each officer accepted for service will receive an Equipment Allowance of £20 (payable on the officer's being called up for active service).

The following instruments must be provided by the Surgeon:—
A Pocket case of instruments.
A Stethoscope.
Three Clinical Thermometers.

MESSING.

Surgeons will be allowed, when attached to ships in commission, the ordinary ship's rations; but will have to pay about 2s. a day towards the maintenance of their mess as Ward-room Officers.

PENSIONS FOR WOUNDS AND TO WIDOWS, &c.

In the event of Surgeons engaged for temporary service being wounded in His Majesty's Service, Gratuities or Pensions varying in amount according to the injuries sustained, will be granted on the basis of the awards in similar cases of Naval Officers.

Should Temporary Service Surgeons be killed in action, die within six months of wounds received in action, or meet their death by acts of the enemy, the following Pensions and Allowances will be granted to their widows, children, &c:—

—	Widows.		Children up to the Age of 18 for Boys, and 21 for Girls.		Widowed Mothers dependent on their Sons, if the latter left no widows or Children.	Orphan Sisters dependent on their Brothers, if the latter left no Mothers, Widows, or Children.
	Killed in Action.	Drowned, &c. by Acts of the Enemy.	Killed in Action.	Drowned &c. by Acts of the Enemy.	Killed or drowned, or suffered Violent Death by Acts of the Enemy	Killed or drowned or suffered Violent Death by Acts of the Enemy.
Surgeon.	£ 80	£ 65	£ 12 to 16.	£ 10 to 14	£ 50	£ 50

*Unmarried candidates will be preferred.

In addition to the foregoing pensions, the widows and children of officers killed in action will be granted the following Gratuities:

Widows—One year's pay of their husband's corresponding rank in the Royal Navy.
Each unmarried child, under the age of 21, one-third of the Gratuity paid to the widow.

These Pensions and Gratuities can be given only in cases of injury or death caused by acts of the enemy, and not on account of injury, disability or death, which may result from carrying on the ordinary duties of the service.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

To engage for six months certain, but the liability to serve will be limited to five years.
To serve when and where required from the date of signing the Declaration.
To be liable to immediate discharge for misconduct or incompetency.
To rank with, but after, Surgeons in the permanent service.
To be under the general rules of the Service as regards discipline, &c.
To receive two calendar months' notice of services being no longer required.

To be granted a gratuity of two calendar months' pay on discharge, if not discharged for misconduct or incompetency.

Voluntary resignation of appointment will be allowed subject to the convenience of the Service, but the gratuity of two calendar months' pay on discharge will be thereby forfeited.

Any persons desirous of registering their names for such service should communicate direct with—
The Secretary to
His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief,
care of Assistant Paymaster-in-charge,
Royal Naval Depot,
Bombay.

The following form of Declaration and of Schedule of Qualifications will be required from Candidates:—

DECLARATION.

Christian and Surname at full length { I ____________
____
a Candidate for temporary service as a Surgeon in the Royal Navy, do hereby engage for general service, and attest my readiness to proceed on duty abroad whenever required to do so, upon the terms specified in these regulations.

I declare—1st. That I am ________ years of age, and that I was born on ________ 18____, at ____________

2nd. That I am* ____________
____

3rd. That I labour under no mental or constitutional disease or weakness, nor any other imperfection or disability which can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a Medical Officer in any climate.

4th. That I am registered under the Medical Act in force as duly qualified professionally, and that I hold the following Diplomas, &c. in Medicine and Surgery.

____
____
____
____

Signature ____________
Date ____________

*Here insert "of pure European descent and the son either (*a*) of natural born British subjects, or (*b*) of parents naturalised in the United Kingdom."

NOTE—If any doubt should arise upon this question the burden of clear proof that he is qualified must rest upon the candidate himself.

N.B.—A mis-statement by a Candidate will invalidate any subsequent appointment, and cause forfeiture of all privileges for services rendered.

Medical School ____________
† Present Address ____________
‡ Permanent Address of Parents or near Relative. } ____________

NOTE.—The Certificates of Birth (not of Baptism) or Declaration thereof made before a Magistrate, of Medical Registration and of Character (up to date) must accompany this Declaration.

† Any change of address to be notified to the Director-General, Medical Department of the Navy, Admiralty, London.

‡ This address is required for communications during an Officer's absence from England when on service.

By Command of their Lordships,

ADMIRALTY,

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

J. SLADEN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Walter De Roos, London" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ.

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Walter De Roos, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. De Roos, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, [illegible] Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
"PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son" Ltd.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA,
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS,
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,
Calcutta,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Colombo,
Penang,
Thaiping,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore,
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok,
Batavia,
Sourabaya,
Manila
Cebu, (Philippines),
Hongkong,
Foochow,
Shanghai,
Tientsin,
Hankow,
Yokohama,
Kobe,
New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ...	... Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	... "	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	... "	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.	
For 2 Years...	... 5	per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½	"
" 6 Months	... 4	"
" 3 "	... 3½	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years	5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months	5 " "
6 Months	4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 60 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking Shanghai, Hong kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars,&c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,

31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

Icilma

FOR keeping the Skin Soft, Cool and Free from all irritation, there is nothing equal to Rose-scented ICILMA NATURAL WATER SOAP. Easiest and silkiest of lathers with any water. A REVELATION OF WHAT A SOAP CAN BE. Sold by ARMY & NAVY STORES, Bombay and Calcutta.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

793 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,

BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show,1903.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. O. S. WINDOVER & Co. Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SAMUEL STREET, ISRAEL MOHOLLA, PAREL, MAHIM ROAD.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Hassumbhoy Visram and Hajibhoy Visram, insolvents, and Fuzulbhoy Visram, trading together as Visram Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the right, title and interest of the above named insolvents and of every of them in the following properties on the undermentioned days and hours, at the respective premises;

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1

Property on the East side of Samuel Street.

On FRIDAY, the 4th March, 1904, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land (formerly forming two pieces of land) of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling house and stables standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of Samuel Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and sub district of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1163-9) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 1153, and 1529, new Nos. 7219 and 7279 old Survey No. 217-216 and new Survey No. 2-30 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos 2975-2976 and Street Nos 22-29 and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by the respective properties now or formerly of Tharker Tricumdas Mulji, Taucker Teja Korji and Taucker Parshotum Ranji, on or towards the west by Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by property now or formerly of the Bombay Khoja Jamat, and on or towards the south by a public road leading to Boat Bazar, and all which said land and premises have for some time past been in the occupation of Hassambhoy Visram or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the vendor or his tenants as the assignee of the estate and effects of the said Hassambhoy Visram,

Lot No. 2.

PROPERTY AT ISRAEL MOHOLLA.

On SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1904, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Israel Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration District and Sub-district of Bombay in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1021 1024, new No. 6157, old survey No. 295-296, new survey No. 2880 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 1741 Street No. 14-19 and bounded as follows that is to say;—On or towards the east and west by the Israel Moholla aforsaid, on or the north by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property now or formerly of NanjiS Jaward on or towards the south by a public passage and all which said land and premises have for some years past been in the occupation of said Hassambhoy Visram or his tenants and are now in the possession and occupation of the vendor as the assignee of the Estate and effects of the said Hassambhoy Visram or his tenant,

Lot No. 3,

Undivided moiety or Half Share of property near Parel, Mahim Road,

On MONDAY, the 7th March, 1904, at 4-30 p. m.

All that the undivided moiety or half share of the vendor as the assignee of the estate and effects of Hassambhoy Visram Fuzulbhoy Visram and Hajibhoy Visram, in the piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 5,722 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 52, 482, 483, New Nos. 3579, 4301, and 4309, new survey No. 1-2074 together with the messuage, tenements, buildings, outhouses, well and trees standing thereon, assessed under street Nos. 89 89 A and 89 B, Ward No. 729 (1) 729 (2) and 729 (3) situate on the north side of a public passage leading to Parel-Mahim Road, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the east by property now or formerly of Manuel Lawrence Dias, on or towards the west partly by property now or formerly of Harrachmura Krishnaji Joshi and, Alooji Patel respectively and partly by a public road, on or towards the north partly by property now or formerly of Chimanlal Maharaj, and partly by property now or formerly of Paul Kini Souza and on or towards the south by a public passage leading to the said Parel-Mahim Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 20th February 1904.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1903

ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £10,640,000

ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £37,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,

Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,

Chief Agents, Madras.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.

CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co

60 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

RUBBER APPLIANCES.

SEND 2 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of Elastic Hosiery, Water Bottles, Bandages, Belts, Trusses, Syringes, Enemas, Surgical Appliances, and Specialities of Every Description.

N. B.—We send all goods on approval, and guarantee English manufacture.

NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY.

Dept. E.

161, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18

The Bombay mails of the 6th inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£86 9-16	= — 1-4
3 do. Rentes	£95 1-1	= — 1-2
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£64 7-16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 7-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	27 1-16	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	59.1-4	= — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·20	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·50 1-1	= — 1 1-2
New York Demand	48·5 3-4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3-8	= + 1-8
6 " " "	3 3-8	= + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 7-8	= + 3-8
7 day market loans	3	= + 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £275,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 14,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 8,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7·24 plus 16. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 12,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
6 96	6 96	6 93
+ 10	+ 9	— 9
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
7 00	7 00	7 0)
+ 9	+ 9	+ 9
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6·84	6·26	5 97
+ 9	+ 8	+ 7

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	8,000
Do. last Year	25,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do Continent	19,000
Mid-Uplands	13·75 + 25
Futures, month of March	13·44 + 39
Do. do. July	13·81 + 37

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1-2 plus 1-4
Futures, month of May	13·72 plus 31
Do, do, August	13·40 plus 75
Tone at close	steady.

METALS—

Copper Braglets £68

Yellow Metal 6 1-8

Tin Plates 11,

Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6

Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-5-3.

Basic Steel Bars £4-18-3.

} unchanged

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4 4 1-4 = + 1-4. Value.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold. A.-M. Buyers. 3/s. = — 3d. Quiet.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 1-4

FREIGHT.—Coal Cardiff to Bombay Canal, 9s. 6d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, February 18th, 1904 :—

Cotton	10,331 bales.
Wheat	6,515 cwts.
Linseed	9,402 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,701 "
Gingellyseed	10,438 "
Poppyseed	97 "
Groundnuts	928 "
Castorseed	1,816 "
Rice	11,045 "
Myrabollams	5,794 "
Cottonseed	3,523 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	142 "
Jowar	2,293 "
Maize	2,094 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

BUSINESS has been slack in Bombay during the past week. In the bazaar capitalists are standing by, waiting for more definite news regarding the progress of the war in the Far East, and in many cases they are refusing to advance against Hundies which is causing great inconvenience in the internal trade of the country. The heavy fluctuations of the past few months in cotton prices are re-acting on dealers, and the March settlement which begins on the 1st proximo and ends on the 25th idem is anxiously looked forward to by all concerned in the trade. The cessation of all shipments to Japan takes a large consumer of East Indian Cotton out of the market and the competition for the consumption of this crop is now confined to local mills and Europe. It remains to be seen at what prices the balance of the crop will be placed. Meanwhile orders from Europe for fresh business are on moderate lines and the requirements of the local Mills are much reduced owing to the closure of a considerable number and the general short time adopted by others. In our other articles of export the demand from consumers in Europe is slightly more on a par with the rupee prices ruling locally, but in imports the long expected inquiry for a removal of stocks of Piece Goods, which are at a very low figure here, has not yet made its appearance.

The high rates of Freight, though slightly lower than last week, have stopped business in this market, and the daily reports are almost of utter stagnancy in the enquiry from shippers.

In the meantime large shipments are in progress of contracts previously entered into, but we hear of very little new business booked during the past week.

Great sympathy is expressed for Mr. Premchund Roychund, the old and well-known member of the local Stock and Share Market, for the sudden death of his eldest son, Mr. Fakirchund Premchund, which sad occurrence took place on Wednesday afternoon. The Banks were closed on Thursday afternoon out of respect to his memory, and no business was reported in Stocks or Shares on that day.

COTTON.

Advices from Liverpool and America during the past week have reported a further decline in prices with some reactions, but, while fluctuations have not been so many and rapid as we have lately experienced, there is still nothing to bar future calculations upon, and the same uncertainty which has ruled for so many weeks past, is still the prominent feature of the trade.

The daily quotations for Spot Middling Cotton in Liverpool and New York since our last report are as follows :—

	Liverpool	New York.
February 12th	7·56	closed.
" 13th	7·36	14·80
" 15th	7·26	13·75
" 16th	6·94	13·50
" 17th	7·08	13·50
" 18th	7·24	13·75

In New Orleans a daily decline in the price of futures took place until the 15th instant when May was quoted 12·77 and August 12·45. At the close these quotations are 13·72 and 13·40 respectively.

In our local market prices have been fairly well maintained since last mail. Supplies in Oomra, Khandeish and Bengal districts are said to be falling off, and dealers have been purchasing at Colaba, in some cases from exporters, as the rates current here were cheaper than up-country. At the same time there has been some modified enquiry from shippers, principally for Spot purchases for immediate shipment. The heavy premium on forward rates for ready lots of new Broach and Dhollera descriptions, which was paid early in the week, is now disappearing, as arrivals in the market are becoming more plentiful.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	79,533
Receipts from 1st Oct. to February 18th	946,537
Shipments for the week to Europe	97,803
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	6,612
Total	104,415
Shipments from 1st October to Feb. 18th	
Europe	347,870
Japan	158,852
China	9,991
Coast Ports	5,171
Total	521,884
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	27,684
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	Nil

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	235	221	213	25 Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	235	223	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	235	223	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	258	252	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	236	228	do
Jalgaum do.	...	239	231	do
Khandwa do.	...	251	...	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. Akola do. do.		260	254	do
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	272	262	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	264	258	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	237	261	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	298	...	279 25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	...	295	...	... 25 April
Bhownugger (M. G)	...	268	258	... 25 May
Do. (M. G.)	...	265	255	... 25 May
Muttia (M. G.)	...	296	236	... 25 Feb.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	272 25 May.
Westerns	...	...	...	262 "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone Firm,

Estimated sales 5,000 bales.

Imports 3,000 "

Feb.Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
7·12	7·12	7·14
plus 16	plus 16	plus 16
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·16	7 16	7·16
plus 16	plus 16	plus 16
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·99	6·31	6·05
plus 15	plus 8	plus 8

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Home values and local rates have come nearer together and there is a little more business doing in these markets. Rupee prices have declined slightly and with a lower range of freights turn more ruling, last week business has become more practicable, through the actual volume of trade is still on small lines.

LINSEED.—Arrivals of new crops are coming to market and the prices declined to Rs. 5-10 at which a small business was reported. Sellers, however, are not inclined to meet the demand at this rate. For April May delivery, there are now sellers at Rs. 5-12, but we hear of no contracts.

RAPESEED.—The tone has improved at Home and prices are coming together, but business is still difficult to put through. Sport prices are steady locally and there is little done. The forward market is rather quieter in Bombay.

POPPYSEED.—The ready rates declined to Rs. 5-10-6 to Rs. 5-11-0 and a little was done at these prices. For April many sellers are holding out for Rs. 5-15-0 which checks business.

CASTORSEED.—Is steady with little doing.

GINGELLYSEED.—The demand is still very small and prices have given way about half Rupee per candy without inducing fresh business. Arrivals of yellow kinds are now coming in slowly.

WHEAT.—This market has been rather better following home advices. Locally sellers are scarce for forward delivery, and in ready a small business for export is passing at our quotations.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.—

Cotton	79,536 bales
Wheat	62,747 cwts.
Linseed	43,377 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	18,133 "
Gingellyseed	80,370 "
Poppyseed	2,903 "
Groundnuts	9,643 "
Castorseed	6,375 "
Rice	47,163 "
Myrabollams	40,489 "
Cottonseed	19,037 "
Mowraseed	635 "
Gram	6,828 "
Jowar	21,385 "
Maize	8,939 "

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	10	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	13	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	6	0	0
Poppyseed —Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	10	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish	32	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	30	8	0
25 per cent. "	30	0	0
50 per cent. "	28	8	0
Black Kutnee	25	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone firm.			
Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 30		
Club No. 1 "	" 29-8		
Hard Red "	" 23-8		

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet not to say dull, during the past week and any little business transacted either for ready or forward. Relets for Antwerp and Hull, were done, at 15s. 6d. Seeds, February shipment. In ready steamers small lots of cotton have been booked at 18s. 6d.

LINEN.—Rubattino for 15th. March filed up at 27s. Cotton for Barcelona for forward, no business is reported. The Austrian Lloyds booked a fair line in their chartered steamer, Turkistan at 17s February shipment. For forward they are quoting 15s. to 15s. 6d.

The following charters were reported during the week :

Steamer Turkistan chartered by the Austrian Lloyds Company for Trieste-Venice February loading at 16s.

Steamer Montenegro chartered by speculation for open Ports. March loading at 14s. 9d. one, and 15s 5d. two Ports.

The market closes dull with little enquiry.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 11th Feb.	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do 21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan.	7	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th February last as compared with that of the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	880,938	Increase.
Other Deposits	97,80,414	Increase.
Sundries	2,471	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,77,980	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	30,525	Decrease
Credits on Securities	10,01,919	Decrease.
Loans, do.	41,68,810	Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased	2,54,850	Decrease.
Balance with other Banks	2,44,111	Increase.
Sundries	4,578	Decrease.
Cash	77 49,882	Increase.

These figures show a falling off in the trade demand of 68·89 lakhs. As shown above the weekly cash balance of the Bank of Bombay increased 77 1-2 lakhs, and we consider this a fair test of the state of trade locally. In Calcutta where there is a better feeling and more business is passing than we have to report in Bombay, the cash balance of the Bank of Bengal declined 98 lakhs, while the Bank of Madras shows a rise of 7 lakhs. The official bank rate in the three Presidency towns remains at 7 per cent per annum, and the local rate for fixed deposits for two and three months is 5 to 5½ per cent per annum.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 7th February:—

	Rs.
Silver coin	8,37,59,34?
Gold coin and bullion	11,19 78,318
Silver held as security	1,70,05 1 9
Gold in transit to England	Nil

Total of notes in circulation Rs. 34,75,72,770.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening amounted to Rs 1,38,30,000. Of this amount 90 lakhs were allotted in telegraphic transfers and the balance in Bills. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday the eighty lakhs put up for tender were again taken in full in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 5-32d. Bombay getting 41·40 lakhs and Calcutta the balance of 38·60 lakhs. For next week the amount is increased to 95 lakhs according to Reuter and one crore according to private advices. Extra allotments of Bills were advised amounting to 22·30 lakhs at 1s. 4-18d.

The mail of the 5th February brings £3,20,00 silver and £100,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 18,00,000
Bombay	" 23,30,000
Madras	" 12,00,000
	Rs. 53,30,000

The mail of the 12th February brings £160,000 silver and £10,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 12,50,000
Bombay	" 20,30,000
Madras	" 13,00,000
	Rs. 45,80,000

The mail of the 19th February brings £510,000 silver and £110,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 29 00,000
Bombay	" 15,20,000
Madras	" 8 00,000
	Rs. 52,80,000,

EXCHANGE.

There has not been much business passing in this market during the week under review. Up to Wednesday the closing quotations for Bank paper given last mail were obtainable and as a quieter tone becomes then apparent and some Banks stopped quoting 1s 4 3-16d for demand, a moderate amount of buying was reported by the bazaar at the rate and at the close 1s 4 5-32d was the general quotation. Some reports were current early in the week that the Secretary of State in Council would stop giving telegraphic transfers but the result of this week's allotment as recorded above shows this is not the case. For forward delivery, Banks are not keen sellers, but some contracts were booked at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T. and 1s. 4 5-32d. on demand for March delivery early in the week. For further forward we hear of little doing. In mercantile paper the volume of business reported is on very moderate lines. At 1s. 4 13-32d to 1s. 4 7-16d. which was the quotation for 3 months sight D A bills on Tuesday and Wednesday, the bills were not forthcoming, and even on Thursday when some buyers came out at 1s. 4 3-8d. the amount placed was very small. The fact is that bills have not been making this week, and the large supply of telegraphic Councils fully supplies the trade requirements of merchants and Banks. For forward delivery quotations are quite nominal. London discounts are slightly easier than at the close of last mail but the future of the market cannot be foreseen with any accuracy at present and Banks are unwilling to buy at the low rates offered by sellers of bills.

Exchange—Tone quiet,

Bank T.T.			1s. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 3-8d.
Do 6 do	do		1s. 4 1-2d
French Francs 3 do	do		172
Marks 3 do	do		140½
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			} nominal.
Shanghai 30 do	do		
Japan 30 do	do		

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

A considerably better tone was apparent in this market after the departure of last mail. The Banks were closed on Monday for a Hindoo holiday, but in the Marwaree bazaar the rate was raised to Rs. 96.2 with free purchases by the bears covering previous sales, and a reported shortage of paper in the bazaar. Small investors had been buying freely at the low rates current the previous week, and available stocks are said to be low. On Tuesday rates advanced to Rs. 96-5 for the settlement, but sellers come out to secure profits and the market closed at Rs. 96-1. On Wednesday a further decline took place, the market closing at Rs. 95-15. Thursday the market was closed out of respect to the late Mr. Fakirchand Premchand whose death we have already referred to. To-day the market has further declined following the fall adviced in home securities and at the close we quote as follows ;

3 1-2 per cent cash		95-10
3 1-2 per cent 3rd March		95-10
3 per cent cash		85-0
	Repayable.	**Rate.**
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	103
4 per cent " "	1930	103 12
4 per cent " "	1932	103 12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	102
4 per cent " "	1943	102 8
5 per cent " "	Tansa	115 16
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	114 15
4 per cent Bo. Impvmt Trust	1959	101 8
4 per cent " "	1961	101 8

BULLION.

We have little business to report in the Silver market. Early in the week the market was strong on advices of purchases on account of China. Latterly there is a quieter feeling with a small upcountry demand. The Indian Government are shipping half a million of gold by the outgoing mail.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	21	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	21	0	6
Bombay do	21	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	3
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68	8	0
Do, 1st settlement	68	8	0
Do, 2nd do,	68	10	0

PIECEGOODS.

The market continues steady with a moderate demand from upcountry. Prices practically remain the same. Manchester quotations are slightly easier but still higher than the level of rates ruling here and consequently no busines is possible.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market here is quiet but steady but is firm in China. No business of any importance has been done owing to Chinese New years holidays.

METALS.

In Copper and Yellow metal there was a steadier feeling and a good business was done, especially in Yellow metal for both near as well as distant shipments. Iron and Steel remain quiet and in these times busines is confined to settling disputes. Spelter is also quiet and Pig Lead and Quicksilver are declining.

COALS.

The maket is quiet, the only business reported being some small sales of Deshergur ready at Rs. 12 4.

SHARES.

Very few transactions have been reported during the week under report. Monday was a public Holiday and the market was kept entirely closed on Thursday owing to the sad death of Mr. Fakirchand Premchand. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,262. Commercials are weak at Rs. 45. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys have changed hands at and about Rs. 417½. Ahmedabad Dholka at and about par and Admedabad Prantej at and about Rs. 475. In Press shares Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 487½. New Berars have improved to Rs. 515. Indian cotton to Rs. 151 1-4. In Mill shares Centrals are unchanged at Rs. 157. Swadeshis have changed hands at and about Rs. 855. Manokji Petits went down to Rs. 2,000 but have again improved to Rs. 2050. Morarjis are steady at Rs. 1,650. Sholaphurs are unchanged at Rs. 1,800. Davids at Rs. 220. Chinas have ruled at and about Rs. 55., Currimbhais at and about Rs. 625 Kohinoors have changed hands at Rs. 350. In Miscelleneous list Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 155. Bombay Telephones at Rs. 25. The rest are unchanged.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Directors' report to the shareholders, the Commercial Bank of India, Ld, presented yesterday is as follows :—

The Directors have the pleasure to report what they think must be considered as very satisfactory progress in the Bank's affairs during the half-year ended 31st December 1903.

Our Zemindari has been at last freed from all encumbrance by the judgment of the Privy Council dismissing with cost the appeal of certain claimants in respect of a portion of the property. This appeal case, though never in our minds doubtful, kept purchasers back. We have since received several offers of purchase, one of which has been conditionally accepted, and we should be able to announce before issue of our next report, that we have at last converted a valuable but inconvenient investment into liquid working capital.

The sugar industry in Southern India has been very successful during the past year and we have for the first time for several years received a moderate return upon our Investment.

Our deposits continue to show a slow but steady advance, the increase for the past twelve months being Rs. 15,50,000.

The resolution to reduce the ordinary shares from Rs. 100 to Rs 70 was carried without opposition at the extraordinary general meeting of 1st December and confirmed at the meeting of 16th idem. The reduction has since received the sanction of the High Court had and been duly registered by the registrar of assurances. We thank the shareholders for the cordial support which they gave us in favour of the resolution. We received 223 proxies in favour of the resolution representing 15,934 shares and 5 proxies against it representing 14 shares.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The net profits of the year amount to	43,091	3	4
From which has been paid for dividend on 6 per cent preference shares to 30th June	11,709	0	0
Leaving balance	31,982	3	4

Which we propose to deal with as under :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
To dividend on 6 per cent preference shares to 31st December	11,709	0	0
Carry Forward	20,273	3	4

The amount of Rs. 14,825-12-3 carried forward as per our last statement was, by the advice of our Auditors, merged in the provision for bad and doubtful debts before writing down the ordinary share, capital instead of in the usual course being added to the profits of the half-year. The actual earnings for the year were therefore Rs. 58 516-15-7.

In terms of the articles, Messrs. Eardley Norton and R. D. Mehta retire from the direction but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors will as usual have to be appointed for the current year. Messrs. Meugens, King & Simson offer themselves for re-election.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

FIRST DAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20

HANDICAP RACE FOR 'A' CLASS YACHTS, to start with time in hand.

Course No 15—15·8 Miles—From Committee Vessel round the Two Red Channel Buoys, W N W and N of Butcher Island respectively, round B W H S Buoy N N E of Elephanta Island round Barnacle Beacon, and thence to a Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard.

First Prize Cup. Second Prize Rs 75

Time All'ces on Course.	Yacht.	Entered by	Start at
M			H M S
Scr	Forella	Mr C T R Scovell	2 45 0
9	Sapphire	Capt Muter, R E and Mr R H H Hopkins	2 36 0
14½	Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	2 30 31
12	Turquoise	Mr C A R Crommelin	2 33 0
21	Isea	Mr E Faulkner	2 21 0
6	Stella	Lt-Col H W Boyd, I M S	2 23 30

HANDICAP RACE FOR 'B' CLASS YACHTS, at start with time in hand.

Course No 15—15·8 Miles From Committee Vessel round the Two Red Channel Buoys, W N W and N of Butcher Island respectively, round B W H S Buoy, N N E of Elephanta Island round Barnacle Beacon and thence to Committee vessel.

First Prize Cup. Second Prize Rs 50,

Time All'ces on Course.	Yacht.	Entered by	Start at
M			H M S
8	Trixie	Mr R G Monteath	2 8 0
8	Erin	Mr R H Ireland	2 8 0
16	Sayonara	Major Curtis R A M C and Mr C G Nomico	2 0 0
8	Pixie	Mr E R Sinstaun	2 8 0
Scr	Janetta	Officers, R E	2 16 0

TOMTIT CLASS AND HANDICAP RACE, to start at 3 p.m.

Course No 14—12·5 Miles—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to Port round Red Channel Buoy, W N W of Butcher Island, and round Red Channel Buoy, north of Butcher Island, leaving both to starboard, round Butcher Beacon, leaving it to starboard, and thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard finishing at Committee Vessel.

First Prize cup, Handicap Prize Rs 40,

Time All'ces on Course.	Yacht	Entered by
M S		
Scr	Mog	Mr C H Byrne
Scr	Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson
9 22	Teal	Capt F H E Ieston, D S O, R I M
6 15	Lapwing	Mr E C Richards
9 22	Maud	Mr J E Needham
4 10	Midget	Officers, R A

SHIP'S BOATS RACE, Service Rig, to start at 1-50 p.m.

Course No 14—12·5 Miles—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Port round Red Channel Buoy, W N W of Butcher Island, and round Red Channel Buoy, north of Butcher Island leaving both to starboard, round Markboat with "R" flag on Moorings Buoy, N E of Butcher Island leaving it to starboard, round Butcher Beacon leaving it to starboard and thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, finishing at committee Vessel.

First Prize Rs 30 Second Prize Rs 20.

Time All'ce on Course.	Boats.	Entered by
M		
Scr	S S Bengal's Cutter	Capt G Phillips
25	S S Bengal's Dinghy	Capt G Phillips
Scr	S S Tientsin's Boat	Capt G S Hill
Scr	S S Banca's Cutter	Capt Ferguson
5	S S Banca's Gig	Capt Ferguson

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

H E Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Race—For yachts of any size belonging to the R B Y C.

Y R A time allowances for rating. The winning yacht will become holder of the Cup for the year.

Entrance fee, Rs 10 1st prize Rs 150 2nd prize Rs 75; 3rd prize, Rs 50 Course No 10; distance 17·6 miles Start at 2 15 p.m,

Handicap Race for "A" and "B" Class and Tomtits (Amalgamated)

Entrance fee, Rs 5 1st prize Rs 60 2nd prize Rs 40 3rd prize Rs 20 Course No 8 distance 11·7 miles. Start at 3 10 p m

Entries for this above Races close at noon today saturday

ENORMOUS ODDS placing the first three in different Races Double Events. Call and see the Prices offered by CHARLES HARDING, 23 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BROWN—February 14, at Gourock, N B, the wife of Harry Brown (of Howrah, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CADDY—HELDER—Jan 27, at the Priory Church Saint ..ees, J Caddy late King's Own Regt. to Florence Evelyn, daughter of L T Helder.

FRYER—BALFE—Jan 26, at the Oratory South Kensington Major F A Fryer Inniskillin dragoons son of Sir F F ye K C S I to France Emmy daughter of the late Lieut Col W Balfe 11th Hussars.

GIPPS—SHAW—Jan 27 at Wending Parish Church L A Bson of the late Major H Gipps 9th Regt to Eleanor Marion daughter of the late Rev R J Shaw,

NEW—JOHNSTONE—Jan 27 at Peter's Church North Tawton Devon H H G New to Barbara Mary daughter of Lieut Col Johnstone 1st Oxfordshire Light Inf.

PRYSE—COUCHMAN—Jan 27 at St Peter's Church Eaton Square H L V Pryse to Lily Frances Hervey daughter of the late Major-Gen R S Couchman Madras Staff Corps.

SHELFORD—MORLEY—Jan 27 at Holy Trinity Church Portland W H Shelford of Singapore son of the late T Shelford C M G of Singapore to Maud Ethel daughter of C Morley, D E,

DEATHS.

BURNE—Jan 31 at York House Adelphi, Major K O Burne 51st Sikhs, son of the late General H K Burne aged 40

GRANT—Jan 31, at his residence, St Ronan's Road, South sea, Lieut-Col G Grant late Royal Sussex Regt aged 71

GRAVES—Jan 29 at Monkstown, Ireland Lord Graves, aged 5.

LAWSON—Jan 25, M son of Sir W Lawson, Bart, M P aged 35

LESLIE—Jan 27, at Leslie Hill Ballymoney E D Leslie J P D L, late lieutenant-colonel and honorary colonel 4th batt Royal Irish rifles,

MAULEVERER—Jan 26, at Adam Street Adelphi Lieut Col B B Mauleverer late 85th Regt (Connaught Rangers), aged 80.

POPE—Jan 27 at Barota, Beckenham Road Penge A son of the late Col J Pope Bombay Army aged 49

STYLE—Jan 31 at Folkestone Sir W H M Style Bart aged 77

TAYLOR—Jan 25 at Bath emma wife of Col R L Taylor C B Bombay Staff Corps (retired).

WESTROPP—Jan 28 at Folkestone Maria daughter of the late Lieut Col L J Westropp 55th Regt aged 77

WITHECOMBE—Feb 1 at Richmond Surrey J R W Withcombe M D F R C S Bengal Army (retired) aged 87

WINCHESTER—Jan 27 at St Donatt's Road Lewisham High Road G Winchester formerly of her late Majesty Queen Victoria's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at Arms aged 80

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—January 27, at Nagpur, the wife of Lionel Bailey, of a son.

BLEWITH—February 13, at Phultala, Mrs F W Blewith of a daughter.

RAYNER—February 17, at Kekrapool Tea Estate, the wife of G E Rayner of a daughter.

SINGH—February 13, at Bamberia, 1st ..t Hughli, at her parent's residence, the wife of Babu Girendra Narain Singh, son of Rai ..hadur Narain Singh Bahadur, of a son.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 2½m. Sun sets 6h, 2m. High water 1-13 a. 1-28a. Low water, 7-7m, 7-13a.

Bombay Races fifth day.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Annual Regatta.

Western India Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting Race Stand Mahaluxmi, 8 a. m.

Prize distribution Sir Jamsetjee Zarthoshti Madressa, Sir Jamsetjee Institution, 5 p. m.

B. V. A., annual camp at Colaba opens.

The London Ladies Trio Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h, 2½m Sun sets, 6h, 2m, High water, 1-39m., 2-2a. Low-water 7-47m., 7-43a.

FATAL ACCIDENT—Cooverjee Cowasjee a Parsee Dubash living in Gunbow Street, Fort, yesterday evening fell accidentally into the hold of the steamer Bangkok. The body was landed on shore and taken to his house.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Freilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 30 p.m., to-day :—

Senorita	Jewel of Asia	Philp.
Overture	Masaniello	Auber.
Valse	Innamorata	Fare.
Selection	Kitty Grey	Monkton
Cake Walk	Creole Belle	Lampe.
Selection	Messenger Boy	Monckton,

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut Col. C. A. R. Crommelin and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane Bandmaster, at the Victoria Gardens commencing at 5-30 p.m. Local Time, to-day :—

March	With Force and Courage	Von Blon.
Overture	Le Diadem	Hermann.
Valse Lente	Dans La Nuit	Scoma.
Selection from Gustave Luders Musical Comedy	The Burgomaster	Mackie.
Valse	Sobre Las Olas	Rosas.
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	Yrailier.

THE HON. MR. J. M. DICK.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

ON the eve of his departure the Hon'ble Mr. J. Moncreiff Dick, of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Company, was presented with an address and entertained to an evening party by the piece-goods merchants of Bombay at the bungalow of Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill last night. The reception hall as well as the garden grounds were beautifully decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. The function was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen, European and native to do honour to the hon'ble guest of the evening in recognition of his valuable services to the public of Bombay generally, and to the mercantile community particularly. The members of the reception committee had spared no pains to make the entertainment enjoyable in every respect. The Hon'ble Mr. Dick arrived at the bungalow at the appointed hour, accompanied by Mrs. Dick, and was cordially received at the steps by the members of the reception committee, who conducted him to the hall, where the large gathering welcomed him with cheers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dick and Mrs. Dick were entertained with a Nautch party followed by a performance of sleight-of-hand tricks. Some time having been spent in witnessing these performances Mr Motilal Kanji read the address to Mr. Dick. In replying to the address Mr. Dick thanked all present for the honour they had done him that evening. He thanked the dealers most heartily and cordially for their reception and address. He wished them all a very hearty good-bye and hoped they might have an opportunity of meeting again some day.

An adjournment was then made to the refreshment tables and the party dispersed at a late hour.

The employes of the firm of Messrs W. & A. Graham & Company of Bombay, presented the Hon'ble Mr. Dick with a farewell address at the Company's Offices, Parsee Bazar Street Fort Bombay, yesterday afternoon. In the address which was read by Mr Kashinath Pandurang Parakh amongother things it was stated that during the calamitous period of famine and of plague Mr. Dick had taken a keen interest in their welfare and safety, and had given them all the assistance in his power while towards those who were enfeebled by old age or sickness he had ever shown the greatest sympathy and liberality. As an example of his friendly interest in their welfare they desire to refer to the trouble he had taken in the proposed establishment of a provident fund for the employes of the firm and their prayer was that he must be able, when at home to advance the project and assure its early ratification as a permanent feature of the firm they were proud to serve. Mr Dick in a brief speech thanked them all for the honour they had done him. Mr. Bomanji P. Dadachanji then garlanded Mr. Dick and presented him with a handsome boquet. Flowers having been distributed the party repaired to the refreshment tables.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

LAST night there was a large and enthusiastic audience at the Circus, the occasion being the benefit of Madame Harmston-Love. Lady Jenkins and his Highness the Aga Khan and a party of ladies and gentlemen accompanying them occupied a special box, A special programme was carried out, a feature being the amateur riding contest which was very amusing, and all who were present spent a most enjoyable time. To-day the last two performances of the Circus in this city will be given. This afternoon the last matinee will be held, and amongst the children who attend two watches will be given away. This evening there are several additional attractions and it being the closing night there is little doubt that the tent will be crowded. In addition to the bicycle which Mrs Love has been generous enough to give to her clients recently, a horse will be balloted for, and the audience will also have the pleasure of witnessing the award of trophies to the rider and the trainer of the winner of the Byculla Cup at the race meeting this afternoon.

THE LONDON LADIES' TRIO.

The London Ladies' Trio have decided to appear again before the public before leaving Bombay and they will give another concert this evening at the Town Hall. A charming programme has been arranged and a glance over it assures us that an entertainment which will be even more enjoyable than those which these talented ladies have already given in this city may be expected. To-night's concert will be the last the London Ladies' Trio will give in Bombay. Subsequently they intend to proceed to Calcutta.

MR. HERRMANSON, export and import merchant, has, after forty years' partnership with the firm of R. D. Warberg and Company, severed his connection with it, taking with him the whole of the Leather Department and the business, which will in future be carried on by him under the style and title of A. Herrmanson and Company.

DACOITS LIVING IN BOMBAY.

STRICTURES ON THE POLICE.

MR. R. S. TIPNIS, Sessions Judge of Thana, in October last, convicted Hanmanta Kaloria Jadhav and eight others of dacoity at Titawala, and abetment of the offence, and sentenced them to different terms of imprisonment ranging from four years' rigorous imprisonment to ten years' transportation. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused were charged with dacoity at Titawala on the 27th October 1902, using deadly weapons, causing grievous hurt etc., and with abetment of the offence. It appeared that about 11 p.m. on the above-mentioned date, seven or eight men entered one Vishnu's house, beat him and two other persons, with a stick and a hatchet to compel them to show property, and ultimately removed from the house considerable property consisting of gold and silver ornaments,etc., of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,050. Information was sent to the Kalyan police. The Chief Constable arrived the same night and saw the disordered condition of the house and the injuries received by the three men. On the question of identification the Session Judge said the jury had the evidence of the injured persons. One of these pointed out No 8 as the man who pulled off his ear-ring. The movements of the accused in the vicinity of Titawala shortly before the dacoity were referred to. Two Kaikadi witnesses deposed to having met accused one mile from Titawala. The station master of Titawala said that, on the 27th October 1902, thirteen tickets were collected from passengers arriving there of which three were from Musjid station, two from Byculla, seven from Kalyan and one from Kalyan to a station near Titawala. On the 27th October, eleven tickets were collected from passengers arriving from Byculla. The accused persons it appeared lived in Bombay near Jacob's Circle on Sat Rasta, the nearest railway station for which is Byculla. It further appeared that shortly after the Dewalee of 1902, some of the accused took four of their women from the Chinchpugli station by rail to Mumbra, where they gave the woman four bundles, and then they all returned to Chinchpugli the same day. One of the women was mother-in-law of accused No. 8, two were sisters of No. 7, and the fourth was mother-in-law of No. 1. They professed not to have seen what the bundles contained and they also pleaded drunkenness. The reason why the women were taken to Mumbra was that what they were given to carry to Bombay might not be detected on the way, as women were not searched often as men were. The prosecution alleged that the accused after committing dacoity concealed the stolen property somewhere in the jungle and with the help of their women removed it to Bombay. Some of the accused delivered some of the stolen property to Govinda a liquor-shop keeper residing at Dongri in Bombay. Govinda admitted that some ornaments and other articles were brought to him for sale by five of the accused, and he bought them for Rs. 650 in cash and Rs. 130 for past debt in regard to liquor. Eight of the accused had been living at Bombay since a long time. They were all Kaikadis, and all lived in different rooms of the same chawl in Bombay. The Sessions Judge said the offence was one of a serious character; and it was essential to break up this gang by long-termed imprisonment, so as to prevent, if possible, the re-association of these men. The committing magistrate had criticised the action of the then Chief Constable of Kalyan and in part that of the Inspector of Police, pointing out where they failed in the prompt discharge of their duty. The Sessions Judge was led to believe that most of the adverse comments were well-founded. It was not, he remarked, his duty to pronounce any opinion upon administrative matters. It was the business of the District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police to see whether the police officers concerned had committed simply an error of judgment or culpable negligence. In any case, it was not only a question concerning the Thana police, but so far as Mr. Tipnis could see at present, the conduct of the Bombay policemen in charge of Jacob's Circle chowkey did not present a very favourable appearance. It was because of the want of confidence in the officers of the Jacob's Circle police that Mr. Tipnis thought the informers Abdulla and Dhondu had to go to Maharbavdi police station to give information which led to the arrest of the accused and discovery of some stolen property. How far the Thana police and the Jacob's Circle police were acting in concert or otherwise in this matter it was for the executive officers to determine. The accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships on looking to the whole of the evidence, dismissed the appeals.

ALLEGED OFFENCE BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

AT the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, heard further arguments in the appeal preferred by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal made by Mr. Glosser Sessions Judge of Belgaum in respect of Hanmant Wasudev Malgund Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Sampgaum taluka, and Gurnath Jivaji Manoli, his Karkun who were convicted of charges of bribery by the First Class Magistrate and sentenced. The Hon Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar Government Pleader, appeared in support of the conviction. The Hon. Mr. Khare appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Kelkar for the second.

Mr. Khare said he was sorry to inform their Lordships that the circumstances of his client unfortunately prevented him from availing himself of the services of Mr. Branson further; were the case otherwise he would have been glad to be represented by such eminent counsel. Mr. Khare added it was somewhat awkward and difficult for him to take up the thread of arguments already advanced by Mr. Branson before the Court; but he hoped to perform this duty in the best way he could. He commented on the different items appearing in the account books which bore on the charges against the Mamlatdar and his Karkun. When Mr. Justice Aston remarked there were suggestions of interpolation substitution and fabrication in respect of these items, also that one page, the thirtieth was not genuine, he wanted to understand definitely which of these theories or suggestions was supported by Mr Khare.

Mr. Khare replied that not being in the secret he could not say what was the position exactly but he did this for one that this was all blank and written up afterwards either the page was written up afterwards or a blank left and the entry was written there By this he should not be understood to make any admission but he offered it as a suggestion in the interest of his client.

Mr Justice Aston inquired whether Mr Khare made the suggestion that the page or entries or any portion of them was or were written at different times?

Mr Khare said his case was the whole thing was written afterwards and it was also part of his case that it might have been written at one time or at different times.

Mr Justice Asson asked whether Mr. Khare could offer any suggestion one way or the other about the writing of the entry in the book before or after it was submitted to Mr. Artol.

Mr Khare replied he could not. He did not make any such suggestion at all, but said it was there on the 4th October when Mr. Artol initialled it, and he could not say it was written before. He himself thought it was there on the 4th.

Mr. Khare then discussed various other points in the case including the wrong and the right dates on which the two sums of Rs 200 and of Rs. 300 were alleged to have been delivered.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked the arguments were rather long but considering the facts of the case depending so much on accounts he thought it right that nothing connected with them should remain in obscurity.

The hearing was adjourned.

RAID ON A GAMBLERS' DEN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Allumia Haji Hasan Savan Rucla Hasanali Abdulali Tayebali Abdul Kadar Pestonji Aderji Hasan Mahomad Dossa Meherali and Cassum Nizamudin the first with keeping a common gaming house in Khoja Street and all with gambling in it. It appeared from the evidence that in consequence of information received Inspector Sullivan obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Police and proceeding to the house of the first accused in Khoja Street at 5 p.m. on Thursday, accompanied by a party of policemen He found all the accused gambling in the house with cards and money. On seeing the police some of the accused rushed out of the room to escape but they were eventually secured at the back of the house. All the accused except the last one pleaded guilty to the charges against them. The eighth accused said he was asleep on the verandah of the house when the police came there. The first and the third accused admitted having been previously convicted of the same offence.

In disposing of the case the Magistrate remarked to the first accused that he seemed to be a confirmed gambler fit for jail But looking to his old age the Court would give him one more chance. He thought the ends of justice would be amply served by his fining the first accused Rs. 500 or in default, sentencing him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The third accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125, or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment. The rest sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 75 each with an alternative of one week's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Small Pony Plate	3 5 p.m.
2nd Race—The Second Dealers	3-30 p.m.
3rd Race—The Stand Plate	4-0 p.m.
4th Race—The Turf Club Cup	4-30 p.m.
5th Race—The Byculla Club Cup	5-0 p.m.
6th Race—The Badonia Plate	5-25 p.m.
7th Race—The Innovation Plate	5-55 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers 123rd Outram's Rifles their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES :—

	Local Time.
Colaba	2·35 p.m.
Church Gate	2·40 p.m.
Grant Road	2·46 p.m.
arrives at Mahaluxmi	2·50 p.m.

CECIL GRAY,

Secretary. W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 19th February 1904.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

INDIA AND FISCAL REFORM.

A HINDOO correspondent writes as follows to the "Times," :—

The references made to India by politicians and publicists in Great Britain are almost exclusively confined to one point of view. "What would India think" they all ask in one form or another, "if we adopted the change of policy advocated by Mr. Chamberlain?" It may be of interest to know what India or at any rate an intelligent section of it does think of the present situation in English economic policy.

At the outset, let it be understood that there is a small minority which holds that free trade is the best policy for India. But when this minority is analysed it is found that those who regard free trade as absolutely the best policy are very few. Indian free-traders are free-traders mainly and avowedly because they think that a Government which has in the past allowed itself to be influenced against Indian interests by English manufacturers cannot be trusted with the powers of a policy which involves a more active attitude on the part of the State in respect of industrial development. In other words, the laisser faire policy is preferred on political grounds and justified by political distrust. Obviously, this section of Indian free-traders and they are the larger number—is not a section on which a self respecting Government can rely for support. 'We do not believe in your "disinterestedness," they tell the Government, "therefore we do not want you to change your policy."

The more general feeling however, is more favourable to the good intentions of Government, and more favourable to a change of policy. I would like to impress this fact most strongly on Englishmen—that the desire for the change represents greater confidence in the sincerity, the capacity, and the general character of British rule than the desire to be left alone. It is also to my mind, politically more sound. We ask that Government may be free to do more for the development of industries, because we believe that, despite backslidings and grievous errors Government mean well, and can be trusted to use well the powers that may be entrusted to them.

But what is the kind of change that is desired? It has been pointed out often during the past few weeks that the configuration of Indian trade offers features which are not favourable to an immediate application to it of the idea of an imperial fiscal union on the lines suggested by Mr. Chamberlain. The following passage, taken from a leading article in the "Times of India," contains the pith of the matter: "The question is one requiring much consideration, owing chiefly to the fact that, while the advantages of Indian trade, so far as imports are concerned are chiefly enjoyed by Great Britain, those of British policy benefit only a fraction of Indian trade, the tendency for several years having been for Indian exports to get more diffused in their destination. Roughly speaking India pays for imports from the United Kingdom with her exports to the several European countries with the exception of Austria-Hungary, the lowest on the list. A further objection is introduced by the fact that the principal articles of Indian export on which a preference could been suggested either are practical monopolies of this country or compete chiefly with the produce of other parts of the empire. For instance, India and Ceylon already supply by far the largest proportion of the tea consumed in the British Isles, and they cannot be preferred against each other."

The colonial markets are not a sufficient attraction, and, even if they were, the policy pursued by the Colonies in respect of the one commodity of which some of them stand in most urgent need, namely Indian labour, is a warning against putting faith in the colonial type of imperialism.

The scheme of a fiscal union, then does not at present directly interest the Indian people. Yet, at the same time it is felt that to leave India out of it is not a satisfactory or even just solution of the difficulty. For 80 years we have admitted the goods of all the world on a free-trade basis. This policy was adopted in this country: not because there was a demand for it here, not because an investigation into the industrial position of the country revealed a necessity for it but because English manufacturers insisted on it and wanted it for themselves. It was stated by one of the dissentient members of the Lord Lytton's Council, and Sir John Strachey has admitted that the statement contained a good deal of truth as to the state of public opinion "that there were not a dozen officials in India who do not regard the policy which has been adopted in the matter as policy which has been adopted not in the interests of India not even in the interests of England but in the interests, or supposed interests of a political party the leaders of which deem it necessary at any cost to retain the political support of the cotton manufacturers of Lancashire.

Sir John Strachey himself had nothing more to say for his policy than this:—"It is not necessary now to discuss the advantages to a country of free trade and the disadvantages of protective duties. It is sufficient to say that these have been admitted for many years by the statesmen who, of whatever party, have guided the policy of the United Kingdom. They (the principles) must be regarded as a part of the national policy which Great Britain has finally adopted and which the Secretaay of State for India with the deliberate approval of the House of Commons has required the Government of India in this country to carry out."

The tyranny of an a priori theory has never been allowed so ruthlessly to mould the policy of a Government And more the theory was extended to cover expedients never before or after associated with it in practice. The canon of taxation which relates to equity of incidence was cast aside, and as the late Professor Fawcett complained the burden on the poor was increased to the relief of the rich by the new policy. More than that, an excise duty was placed on Indian mill woven cloth to countervail a 3½ per cent duty placed for purely revenue purposes on imported cotton goods, along with a 5 per cent. duty on other imports. Two years ago, when imported corn was taxed in England for revenue purposes, we noted with no small surprise that a countervailing duty on the home produce was not so much as mentioned.

All this was possible, because Lancashire could invoke free trade to cover its demands. I believe that if the conscience of the English people had been not conciliated to it by appeals to the accepted gospel of free trade, Lancashire would never have been allowed to override the interests of India in this fashion. We view Mr Chamberlain's mission with interest and sympathy and hope because we believe it is calculated to free the mind and conscience of Great Britain from the dominance of a doctrine which has been preversely forced on this country. We believe that, when the conscience of the English people is made accessible to the Indian view of the matter by the removal of this free trade prejudice the clamour of a section of English manufacturers however loud will not be allowed to impede the course of just and righteous statesmanship, trades-manship which has passed for statesmanship will be relegated to its proper place. The maxim of small, profits and quick returns so excellent in commerce is not a sound principle of government. One does not know if there is anything which a statesman has more often to do than to exact from the present the sacrifice necessary to safeguard the future.

What is it that we want? Nothing more than freedom to the Government of India to shape their fiscal policy according to the requirements of the country; freedom to derive from the Customs duties the proportion of revenue which would fall on it on a due consideration of the incidence of Indian taxation and not of the convenience of self interest of the importers from abroad; freedom to adjust their tariffs so as attract capital and enterprise to industrial possibilities which may be proved to exist in the country. For this purpose the Government of India will be asked to institute an industrial survey which would be constantly and continuously applying itself to study the needs and possibilities of industrial India. Let there be, if necessary an inquiry beforehand into the effects of the free-trade policy on the industrial and economic position in India. There has been such an enquiry in the United Kingdom recently and there is far more apparent reason why there should be one in India. There was no question that Great Britain has had an access of wealth—though it is argued it might have been greater under a different policy—as there is no question that there have been great economic cataclysms in India during the last 30 years. If England had suffered like India would all the economists have availed to stop the demand for instant change? The poverty of India is a sound reason for an investigation for which the prosperity of England was hard put to find an excuse. Even the 14 professors would hesitate to assert that free trade is the best policy for India if they knew how, in economic and industrial conditions this country is the direct antithesis of the governing country.

In reference to the above the "Times" publishes the following letter :

Sir The contribution from a Hindu correspondent which you publish to-day is of exceptional interest and importance, may I ask one of the experts attached to the Tariff Reform League to reply to the following simple questions which arise upon it?

1. Is it proposed to grant to India the same rights of protection against English manufacturers as are now exercised and as will be exercised, by Canada and Australia?

2. If not why not?

3. If the same rights are granted, how is it proposed to indemnify Lancashire for the probable loss of a large portion of a trade which now represents about 30 per cent of her total cotton exports? I am, Sir your obedient servant,

Exeter, Jan. 23. EDGAR VINCENT.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	3	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkadi and Dongri	20	14	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Kharatalao and Kumbharwada	36	31	51
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	13	13	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	30	21	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	2	5
G Mahim and Worli	10	7	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	17
Total	115	98	177
Total plague deaths to date	86,319	118,196	
Same date last year	110	150	210

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 18th inst. was as under:—Chief Medical Officer Jammu, 502 doses; Civil Surgeon Azamgarh, 20 doses; Dr. S. V. Kantak L. M. and S. Superintendent of Vaccination Bombay 54 doses.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WAR TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS RECEIVED after 6 P.M. and up to 8 P.M., will be ON SALE from Newspaper Hawkers at the following Centres from this date:—

MIDDLE COLABA	(Post Office.)
APOLLO BUNDER	(Yacht Club.)
BORI BUNDER	(Tram Junction.)
PRINCE'S DOCK	(Main Gate.)
MALABAR HILL	(Post Office.)
GRANT ROAD STATION.	
GIRGAUM	(Post Office.)
BYCULLA	(Victoria Gardens.)

These Telegrams will contain Later News from the Seat of War than any others published during the twenty-four hours.

Bombay Gazette Office, Feb. 13th.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons, Captain H J Brooks, will sail to-day for Tuticorin and Colombo, with a general cargo. She will carry the River Service Paddle steamer Cranbourne.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 762 tons, Captain W H Rotswell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Silwyn, Mrs Hendrich, Miss Moloney, Mr R Lobo, two others, and 75 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 19.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	763	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	638	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1931	Lonarchand			M M & Co
India	2591	Pionmor			M M & Co
Banon	3794	Ferguson			P & O Co
Goalpara	1358				M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Abbott			M M & Co
Okara	3139	Fenwick			M M & Co
Katoria	663				M M & Co
Tientsin	2553	Kenrick			P & O Co
Zillah	2412	Rees			F Morrison & Co
Kangra	1478	Smith			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Skinner			M M & Co
Henry Bolckow	639	Fowls			B & P S N Co
Arroyo	2308	Plough			W & A Graham & Co
Sirdhana	2071	Robinson			M M & Co
Bezwada	3290	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Korbella	1463	Watson			M M & Co
Bangkok	1237	Busche			Bombay Co
Upada	3382	F Soeldrick			M M & Co
Booldana	2144	Cunningham			M M & Co
Chindwara	1502	Bamber	Zanzibar	23-2	M M & Co
Virawa	2158	Robertson			M M & Co
Persia	4198	Wheler			B O Co
Imani	979	Peabody			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
C&R	Ehrenfels	2863	Strufung	H'burg	25-2	Glade & Co
H	Agenoria	1931	Wilson	Marseilles	23-2	Ralli Bros
K	Candleshoe	2466	Nesbit	Hamburg	25-2	W&A G&Co
L	Puri	287	Ahmed	N F	N F	Shpd & Co
N	Lismore	2277	Sloane	Genoa	25-2	W & A G & Co
O	Dulwich	2111	Dudley	Trieste	25-2	T M & Co
P	Wardha	2593	Brooke	Leith	26-2	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
K	Ponani	551	Mohamed	Bh'gar	21-2	Shpd & Co
L	Bahaduri	859	Fukeera	Mangalore	19-2	Shpd & Co
	Indravati	513	Mona ned	K'chee	20-2	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Zinnia	2338	Lash	Liverpool	25-2	J M & Co
2	Circassia	4415	Haig	Liverpool	23-2	W & A G & Co
6	Oriental	3085	Spicer	Aden	27-2	P & O Co
9	Simla	2825	Summers	China	23-2	P & O Co
10&11	Kt of the Thistle	4288	Baker	Antwerp	20-2	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	23-2	P & O Co
15	Haddon Hall	1657	Digu	Genoa	20-2	J M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	26-2	H S Sidick

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Persia s	Wheler	London, Jan 29
	Knias Gartschakow s	Kabrooch	Batoum, Jan 23
	Soudan (Tpt)	Jenning	Southampton, Jan 2

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi

The steamer Africa, Captain Brooks, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Tuticorin and Colombo.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, FEB. 18.

The P and O Co's steamer Peninsular, with the homeward Mails of the 13th instant, arrived here at 7 a.m. on Thursday 18th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, leaves Karachi on the morning of the 26th instant, and is due here on 22nd inst morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste from Trieste, left Aden for Japan on the 18th inst.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 20th February.

The Squadron (including Salsette Detachment) will parade next Tuesday, and 23rd instant, for Drill with H E The Governor Bodyguard on the Sands at Church Gate at 6-45 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill order.

Members are requested to make a special effort to attend.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th February.

1. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters.

2. The following extract from District Order dated 12th February 1904 is published for information:—

No 1177 Volunteers—Furlough and leave.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence out of India from the 24th February to the 23th August 1904:—

Major Robert William Layard Dunlop, Bombay Vol Rifles.

3. Major T A Savage V D will command the Regiment during the absence of Major R W Layard Dunlop.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 20.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

503,03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mohomed Sajan and another vs Yacoob Mohomed Sajan and others Nanu and H—Tyabji D and Co.

Admiralty Suit.

1-02—Crawford B and C—The Bombay Flour Mills Co Ld vs The owners of s s Arvak—Smitham B and N

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.

After the appellate side work is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes,

241-03—Edgelow G and W Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Wabeekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi Craigie L and O.—Part heard.

468-03—Jamsetjee and R Vishvanath Moreshvar Anja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdulalli Miya Saheb Sarafali—Smetham S and N—Part heard.

630-02 Mulla and M Campsey Aarji and ors vs Bai Ruttonbai Widow Bhaishunker K and G Part heard.

349-03 Nanu and H Nowroji Eanecksje Purvez vs Walter Long and others Payne and Co.

217-02—Madhavjee V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hurgovandas Jutivandas and other Matubhai J and M

333-03—Sorabji and J—Hansraj Damodar and another vs Jamna a widow—Mulla and M. add Ardeshir H. D and Co—(For postponement.)

217-03—Edgelow G and W Soodarsas Cursondas Valabdas vs Maneckvahoo widow and other Mansukhlal J and H

DIVINE SERVICES.

I SUNDAY IN LENT.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Mubloke.
Hymns—353, 312 and 92.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—353, 91 and 108.
Collections for—S. S. J. E.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
Wednesday—(St. Matthew) Litany and Sermon 6 p. m.
Friday—Choral evening at 6 p. m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Rev Father Biscoe,
10 a.m.—Children's Service,
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher Rev Father Nicholson.
Alms for Jamsedji Hospital Nursing Fund.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—84 Tune 46.
Hymn—164.
Hymn—175.
Hymn—287.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)

11 a. m.—Joint Service, (St Andrew's Church.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Fellowship Association,
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex. S Crichton Sermon to Young men.
Hymns—2-7, 12 and 371.
Psalm—67.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—90 320 and 183.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—84, 277 and 95.
Offertories for Indo British, Institution.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—198, 91 and 19.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion,
Hymns—823 and 510.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymn—21, 92 and 540.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
Offertories during the day for Church Expenses.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher—Rev A J Elliot of Fyzabad.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Preacher—Rev. C Ryder-Smith B. A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. A. J. Reonell.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J. Elliott, of Fyzabad.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
Hymns—97, 224, 322 and 593.
11 a.m.—Matins and Instruction.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—269 91 and 215.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)

8-30 a.m. and 6 p. m.—Sunday Service.
[illegible] p.m.—Sunday School.
[illegible] p.m.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

_ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1904.

THIS LIFE AND THE NEXT.

THE doctrine of reincarnation is frightfully caricatured. So says Mr. A. P. Sinnett, who used to be amongst us in India. The clue to the accurate appreciation of the reincarnation idea will be found in the fundamental conception that a human soul is no more an instantaneous creation "ex nihilo" than the complicated organism of the human body. Each generation of bodies is evanescent, but the next (*pace* our grandmothers) is a little improvement on the last. "I am a better man than my father and he than his, though I am the son of the Brigadier St. Etienne Gerard and he of the Archbishop of Tuam. I am also modest." Every remaining one of a savage race still lingering on earth may not go such an improvement, for he may become a long pig and furnish food for a hungry cannibal, in which case we suppose he will come back a thousand years hence as a cabbage, a German sausage, or a canned peach. Still, a moment's thought will show that it is not the body that accomplishes the little improvement each time but the soul within. The souls coming into incarnation have, in their last lives, acquired something in the nature of capacity they did not possess before. They need a better vehicle of consciousness than they had last time, and that need is part of the claim on nature, a claim however to which nature only responds by means of the improved heredity engendered by successive generations on the physical plane. For example, the individual who wrote the remarks on our views of the Justices' Municipal Election and the evening paper's "telegrams for what they were worth may, perhaps three thousand years hence, find himself reincarnated as a journalist—and probably also is a gentleman. We say "may." The actual course of events is only luminous to the mind when we realise that after quitting the body the soul for a time inhabits other vehicles of consciousness on other planes of nature, so it is possible he may saunter, or slumber, through ages as a printer's devil or a cucumber. The region of nature in which the soul of the primitive savage enjoys a spiritual rest appropriate to his place in evolution is the same region in which the soul of the most-advanced European enjoys his rest and some of the rewards due to him—say, the possession of a waste-paper basket large enough to hold the whole of his lucubrations: for acts good, bad, or indifferent are supposed, by some, to meet their reward or penalty under conditons of immaterial existence.

Here it may be just worth while to affirm definitely, what any moderately-intelligent student of the reincarnation doctrine would take for granted, that it does not proclaim the return of human souls under any conditions in animal bodies. "This preposterous idea seems to have been thrown out at early stages of the world's history to frighten children—as theologians invented the idea of hell-fire for the same purpose at a later date." Once human, the fully-individualised soul can never relapse from that condition. It may waver in its progress through the ages between widely-varying conditons of welfare. That is the consequence of its own action at each step of the process; but, however evil its activity in life, human fates may be amply distressing enough to restore the balance of disturbed forces. See! A man cannot be born again as a snake or a pig. This is very disappointing: for there are some of our acquaintances who seem to be growing more slimy and snakelike and others more porcine every day, and we have been looking forward to striking them on the head with a cane or poking them in the back with the ferrule-end of a fortieth-century umbrella. More likely, however, these very people—we all of us know them—have been snakes or pigs in a former incarnation and the next will see them less pig and snakelike, for which they and we must be most truly thankful. Scarcely a man, woman, or child we meet but resembles, more or less, an animal or a bird particularly a bird. Do we not know the leonine broker, the bovine butcher, the hawk-like harpy, the mouselike maiden, and the pig-like peddler? See them everyday in the road! The man who has a loathing of cats must necessarily have been a rat in a former generation, and the man who will not walk beneath a ladder must certainly have been hanged at the end of a previous life.

It is interesting to know that the experiences which come on first when a human soul is emancipated from the prison of flesh are not of a very exalted order. As consciousness fades from the physical vehicle it carries with it the finer sheath of astral matter which has interpenetrated the coarser physical vehicle during life; and in this ethereal but still quite material envelope it exists for a time in the region commonly called the astral plane—so called for the very reason that it has no connection whatever with the stars. Nothing could be more appropriate or more rational. On the astral plane, to which it never goes, the soul, in a vehicle of consciousness—a very excellent costume for a fancy dress dance, by the way, and, being insusceptible to heat or cold, incapable of fatigue, subject to no waste and, therefore, superior to the necessity of taking food, continues an existence for a variable period, which in many of its aspects is so like the life just abandoned that uninstructed people who pass over constantly find it impossible to believe that they are what is called dead. They may fully realise that they are "stoney," but perhaps not: for as they hunger not, neither do they thirst—money would be rather in the way. This would seem a singularly dull sort of existence and one which an active soul might not exactly hanker after. The evenings must pass intensely slowly. But, Mr. Sinnett assures us, people get used to it. Some of them appear to be able to "break out of barracks," so to speak, when they desire. The method is very simple Appear to be absorbed by thought and emotion of a truly spiritual order, and then when neither sentry nor policeman, nor even verger, is looking, just saunter out through the gates and either return to earth or go trespassing in heaven for which you are not yet fit. No use imagining you can slip back where you were before this. You have a short wait of some fifteen hundred to two thousand years at the junction before catching the train earthwards again, so that it is not possible to rise in your grave when your surviving relatives abuse you for leaving them so little or to rejoin them in such a manner as to entangle relationships. A man cannot become his own grandson we presume, nor a woman her own twin-brother. Such possibilities are repugnant to the imagination. Yet in a couple of thousand years you may return hand-in-hand with a former sweetheart. Perhaps, thinks Mr. Sinnett, the two of you may have lost touch of the specific relationships of your last visit to earth Think of it. Forgotten in a petty two thousand years—a trifle compared with all the vast eternities—you swore still to love each other. But on the other hand, it will console the man who married the wrong wife and never knew it till he met the wife of his neighbour, and the woman who never knew what love was till she found her place in the heart of a sympathetic waster two streets away! Bonds of affection—we suppose Mr. Sinnett speaks from experience—even after two thousand years can, and may, spontaneously reassert themselves; so also our antipathies and enmities. Let us be thankful for that. We may pay out the old scores we left unpaid, and we may marry the girl Jones robbed us of and hammer him for his pains. No matter how he pleads. The statute of limitations does not apply. No action is time-barred. And now comes the inevitable reaping of what was sown in the last life: whether the crop be a pleasant harvest of wholesome enjoyment or a dismal fruition of evil-doing in the past. The High Court judge stands in the dock before the man he wrongly condemned as a criminal; the sweater will be sweated, the perjurer will be forsworn, and the brewer possibly bruised. The man who has bitterly wronged another will be mixed up with his affairs again in the next, and it may, doubtless will, be that he will be the sufferer. And for this we shall only need to wait a paltry matter of fifteen hundred or two thousand years. An Afghan proverb says: "The sword-cut on my father's arm will be still fresh though it be avenged in the next generation." It by no means follows that the victim of wrong-doing in one life is by any pressure of the law bound to revenge himself in the next. To do so would merely keep up the disturbed equilibrium of the law and perpetuate the trouble through future ages. But what of that? We need only postpone the tendering of an apology and the embrace of reconciliation for another two thousand years; and, as we have been told before, more than one-half the pleasure of anything lies in the anticipation.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE approval of the importation of Chinese into the Transvaal by the House of Commons and the statement that the British South Africa Company is issuing the balance of its capital together admirably reflect the condition of affairs in South Africa. The mail papers contain further evidence of the disappointing state of things in the Transvaal in extracts from the Blue-Book reproducing Lord Milner's despatches on the situation. The High Commissioner reviewing the financial position of the Colonies foreshadowed a deficit on the inter-colonial budgets of £350,000 for the present year. This he attributes entirely to the stagnation of trade and commerce which has affected the revenues, and to high expenditure for temporary purposes The repatriation of the Boers has cost more than was anticipated, and the scarcity of labour has, of course, paralysed industry In these circumstances Lord Milner was reluctantly compelled to suggest to his Majesty's Government, that the raising of the first instalment of the War Loan should be deferred; and Government decided that there was no alternative but to accept the suggestion The crux of the matter is the labour question Force of circumstances has produced a great change in Transvaal opinion on the subject of Asiatic labour. Lord Milner points out that in April last a great mass meeting in Johannesburg condemned the importation of Chinese, but another meeting held in December for the same purpose was a complete fiasco. The voice of those opposed to Asiatic labour is, however, still heard. Lord Milner tells us that the experiment of employing English navvies on the railways failed and the men had to be deported. The other side give us the information that these men were a failure because they were not English navvies. One of the batch told a newspaper interviewer that out of the total of 680 not 25 were navvies. Many of them were recruited from the London docks and others were obtained through the Prison Gate Brigade of the Salvation Army. If these statements be correct, it is not surprising that the authorities deemed it wise to deport them at a month's notice, that is to say all but the considerable proportion detained to serve terms of imprisonment. The British navvy is a rough individual but he understands what work is and how to do it. The riff-raff imported into the Transvaal were certainly not of the type of labourers who construct canals and railways throughout Great Britain. While the Transvaal appears to be now convinced that its salvation lies in bringing Chinese into the mines, all parties in Cape Colony are united in opposition to the scheme. The Progressives led by Dr. Jameson, whose star is once more in the ascendant, equally with the Bond whom they have defeated, denounce the policy adopted by the Transvaal Government. It is interesting to note Lord Milner's explanation of this circumstance. The Bond, he says, is seeking to make up for the votes lost to it through disfranchisement by a bid for the native vote, and the natives of Cape Colony have been frightened by the picture of a flood of Asiatics sweeping all over South Africa and supplanting them in their own country. The Progressives, he adds, cannot afford to lose the native vote: so both parties are competing with one another in protesting against Asiatic labour; and the game of politics goes on in South Africa; and Dr. Jameson has been entrusted with the duty of forming a Cabinet in Cape Colony.

THE CROPS OF THE PRESIDENCY

THE growing crops in the Presidency of Bombay are thriving except in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, and Poona, where they are withering owing to an insufficiency of moisture. In other parts of the Bombay Presidency fortunately this trouble does not appear to exist. Everywhere in Sind the rabi crops are flourishing, and the only damage reported in the Province this week is due to the excessive cold which has been experienced in Karachi. However, only in one taluka of that district have the plants been injured. Agricultural operations seem to have been concluded for the present in that part of the Presidency. The reports from Guzerat generally are also good. Wheat, gram, and barley are all flourishing, and cotton seems to be in fair condition. Picking of cotton is in progress in Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, the threshing of pulses has been undertaken in parts of the Panch Mahals, irrigation is proceeding in Kaira and Surat, and cultivators are also giving attention to the harvesting and threshing of Jawari in the last named district. The agriculturists of Ahmedabad report that cotton, castor-oil seed, and tobacco are suffering from severe cold and wheat has been damaged by rats in the Panch Mahals. On the whole the situation seems to be very satisfactory in Guzerat. Reports from the Konkan this week are rather meagre. The land is being prepared for next season in Kolaba and in Khandesh, and the harvesting of the rabi crops is also proceeding in the latter district. In Thana, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri the collection of rabi materials is in progress. Locusts have again appeared in Kolaba, but up to now have caused little damage to the rabi crops. The same pest is still doing damage to the standing crops and to fruit and other trees in many talukas of Ratnagiri. The crops are suffering in Khandesh owing to an insufficiency of moisture, and the cotton and rabi crop has also been damaged by locusts. In the same districts rats have done some damage in one district. In the Deccan the situation is by no means so good as it might be. More rain is required for the rabi crops in Nasik, and in Poona the plants are withering. Fortunately no damage from other causes is reported this week, except in Sholapur, where locusts are still lingering and where rats have occasioned damage to the wheat crop. The planting of sugarcane is proceeding in Nasik, and the rabi harvest has commenced. Picking of cotton is in progress in Poona, and the jowari, gram, and wheat harvests are also going on. The reports from other districts are satisfactory. Agricultural stock is healthy, and food-grain-prices exhibit no remarkable changes

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE Tsar's Manifesto is in strange taste for the Apostle of Peace. Japan's "treachery and provocation," in other words her pluck and success, are to be avenged a hundredfold. Much time will be necessary, says his Imperial Majesty, and we can quite believe it. But if the treatment of the unfortunate people at Port Arthur, reported in yesterday's Consular telegram, is a part of the programme of vengeance, we do not think he will find many sympathisers. It is not quite fair to Admiral Stark to condemn him for the failure of the Russian naval squadron at Port Arthur to give a good account of itself. As will be seen from an extract which appears in another column, General Workoff and three other members of a Committee appointed by Admiral Alexeieff to inspect the provisions and munitions of war at Port Arthur declared more than one half to be useless. Major-General Rokasie', the officer responsible, was superseded and reprimanded. But that did not restore the quality of the warlike stores to which, perhaps as much as to the alleged incapacity of highly-placed officers, the failure of the Russians at Port Arthur was due.

IT is now expected that the Japanese demand for rice from Burma and grain from India will be actively revived, as their command of the sea is practically assured.

THE position in Tibet remains unchanged, but the rigour of the climate is distinctly abating. No news either of the new or the old Amban has yet been received.

THE arrangement under contemplation for some time past, under which the services of Sir Benjamin Franklin were to be retained for another year as head of the Indian Medical Service, has been duly sanctioned, and Sir Benjamin will accordingly remain with the Government until the summer of 1905.

With regard to Mr. Brodrick's statements in the House of Commons as to the measures sanctioned for improving the conditions of service in the Royal Indian Marine, certain proposals were sent Home some months ago, but the official reply to these has not yet reached the Government of India. They included a recommendation for improved furlough pay.

THE body of the late Hon. Mary Manners, daughter of Lord and Lady Manners, who died, recently at Bangalore, was brought to Bombay yesterday, and conveyed to the St. George's Hospital where it will remain until it is shipped on board the Anchor Line S. S. Circassia which leaves Bombay on the 29th instant Lord and Lady Manners accompanied the body to Bombay from Bangalore, where the deceased young lady met her death, and on arrival proceeded to Government House, Malabar Hill, as the guests of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington. They have booked their passages by the P. and O. mail steamer Arabia, which leaves Bomby to-day

THERE are many points of contact between Whitaker Wright's career and that of George Hudson, the "Railway King" of the forties. He also was chairman of many companies; to his mansion at Albert-gate (now the French Embassy) came not only the cream of "Society," but even the Prince Consort himself. After the smash, he also retired abroad, and on his return underwent ignominy as a prisoner. By a strange irony of fate, in the very city, York, where he had formerly been Lord Mayor he was confined for contempt of court in not discharging his liabilities. But his end was happier than that of Whitaker Wright for, by the kindness of friends, an annuity was secured for him wherewith to spend his declining years in comfort. It would be well if the biographies of such "Napoleons of finance" were compiled and issued as a counterblast to that undue glorification of mere success which is the characteristic of so many books for the young.

THE earliest symptoms of the long cycle of bad times through which the Central Provinces have passed appeared in the districts of Saugor and Damoh, which had what was almost famine to themselves in the summer of 1895, more than a year before the shadow of calamity descended upon the rest of the province These districts have shared in the general return of prosperity, but their recovery has naturally been more slow, and the Chief Commissioner since the beginning of the year has been on tour in the Saugor district looking narrowly into the condition of the people. On the 9th instant, Mr. Hewett arrived at the headquarters of the town and held a Durbar, at which he announced to the people that in view of the bad seasons through which the district had passed, and in order to facilitate its recovery, the Government of India had agreed that re-settlement operations, which in ordinary course would have begun in 1907 should be postponed until 1912. "There is no doubt," writes a correspondent, "that this decision will be greatly appreciated eventually, but at the moment the people of Saugor are chiefly concerned with the plague which had cleared the town of most of its inhabitants before the Chief Commissioner's arrival, Mr. Hewett has been giving them much excellent advice as to what they should do, but here they seem to be obstinate in their prejudice against disinfection."

THE Royal United Service Institution is said to have been the victim of a remarkable hoax:—It appears that the Institution was pleased to accept for exhibition a silver statuette of Nelson which, it was given to understand, was presented to the Admiral by George III. After it had stood for a few months in an honoured place in the Institution's museum, it was stated that it would come into the market. Wishing to secure it for the nation, the Council of the Institution determined to buy the statuette, and a subscription list was opened. The King sent £25, and the Prince of Wales £10, to the fund. Eventually between £500 and £600 was expended on the statuette. Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, writing to the "Times" last February, said that a sum of £240 was still required to complete the purchase He added:—"The statuette stands nearly three feet in height. The workmanship has been pronounced by experts to be early 19th century, and the modelling exceptionally fine." It now appears, says our contemporary, that this historic relic was modelled a little more than two years ago by a student at an art school, Mr. Richard Garbe did the work in the sight of his fellow-students. He is quite blameless in the matter, for he merely executed the order of a patron, who gave him details and old prints in order to ensure that accuracy of every detail which has so misled the experts. The patron took away the clay statuette, and not long afterwards the silver cast, with its newly acquired history, appeared on exhibition in the Royal United Service Institution. Mr. Garbe says he has never seen the silver statuette.

THE beautiful sheet of water known as Rudyard Lake, which is about to be developed as a pleasure resort owes its origin not to nature but to utilitarian art. It was originally formed as a reservoir to supply the Trent and Mersey Canal, then being constructed under the auspices of the Duke of Bridgewater. When in course of time the North Staffordshire Railway was made, its interests clashed with those of the canal company and the railway company acquired all the rights of its rival. Cheap trains were run, and a hotel built on the shores of the lake, and Rudyard has become known as a favourite picnic ground for holiday makers from the Potteries and neighbouring districts. Everybody has heard how Kipling owes his name to his parent's romantic love story, which found a fitting setting amid the lovely woods that clothe the "lake's" gently sloping shores. It was to the remote village of Rudyard, nestling amid the hills of Northern Staffordshire, that a handful of prisoners from Napoleon's wars were brought. They settled in the surrounding country district, and in the little silk-weaving town of Leek, three miles distant. Doubtless there was many another "Petty France" in England besides the little "quattier" so called which sprang up behind the fine parish church of St. Edward. Those old warriors bore an excellent character among the country folk, and we have it on record that one of them actually achieved his revenge over his ancient enemies by becoming a tax-collector, while another entered the service of his Britannic Majesty as letter carrier.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

HIS MAJESTY OPENS PARLIAMENT.

BRILLIANT SCENE.

On Tuesday (February 2) the King for the fourth time since his accession, opened Parliament in person. The customary ceremonial was observed.

Despite the disagreeable weather thousands of people turned out to witness the State procession from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords. Their Majesties had a great reception.

Picturesque scenes were witnessed in the Royal Gallery and the Upper Chamber itself.

The King read his Speech from the Throne, surrounded by the great officers of State. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught were also present.

The following is the text of the Speech:—

My Lords and Gentleman,

My relations with foreign Powers continue to be of a satisfactory character.

My Government has concluded with that of the French Republic an Agreement which will, I trust, do much to promote the recourse to arbitration in cases of international dispute. Apart from its intrinsic value, the Agreement affords a happy illustration of the friendly feelings prevailing between the two countries, of which striking proofs were given during my visit to France and that of the President of the French Republic to Great Britain, and which further evidence has been furnished by a recent exchange of international courtesies.

Similar Agreements are in process of negotiation with the Governments of Italy and the Netherlands.

An Agreement has been concluded between my Government and that of Portugal for the settlement by arbitration of the frontier-line between the possessions of Portugal in South-West Africa and the territory of the Barotse Kingdom. His Majesty the King of Italy has been pleased to accept the office of arbitrator.

THE ALASKA DECISION.

The Tribunal appointed under the Convention concluded on 3rd March last between my Government and that of the United States has given a decision on the points referred to it. On some of these the verdict had been favourable to British claims; on other it has been adverse. Much as this last circumstance is to be deplored it must, nevertheless, be a matter of congratulation that the misunderstandings, in which ancient Boundary Treaties, made in ignorance of geographical facts, are so fertile, have in this case been finally removed from the field of controversy.

SOMALILAND OPERATIONS.

The military operations in Somaliland are being pushed forward as rapidly as difficulties of climate and transport will permit. The successes recently obtained by my troops under General Egerton will materially contribute to the destruction of the Mullah's power and the consequent pacification of the country. I have received cordial co-operation from the Italian Government, and from the Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia, who has organised a force which, by advancing from the west, will, it is hoped, materially assist the movement now in progress.

FAR EAST CRISIS.

I have watched with concern the course of the negotiations between the Governments of Japan and Russia in regard to their respective interests in China and Corea. A disturbance of the peace in those regions could not but have deplorable consequences. Any assistance which my Government can usefully render towards the promotion of a pacific solution will be gladly afforded.

SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

The scheme of Macedonian reforms proposed in February last by the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Governments with the concurrence of the other Power Signatories of the Treaty of Berlin has been improved and strengthened in several important particulars. The revised scheme has been concurred in by the other Powers, and accepted after a regrettable delay, by the Porte. The winter has brought a cessation in the disturbances which prevailed throughout Macedonia during the greater part of last year; and it is to be earnestly hoped that advantage will be taken of this respite in order to carry out those practical measures of amelioration which are so sorely needed in these unhappy regions.

Amongst these measures the reorganisation of the Macedonian Gendarmerie deserves a prominent place. I note with satisfaction that his Majesty the Sultan has appointed a distinguished General Officer of the Italian Army to take charge of this reform. He is to be assisted in the discharge of his task by other officers appointed by the Powers, and I have authorised the employment of a Staff Officer of my Army aided by other British officers for this purpose.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

I am gratified to observe that the Legislatures of the Common Wealth of Australia and the Colony of New Zealand have passed laws giving effect to the Naval Agreements entered into at the Colonial Conference of 1902. under which they assume larger share than heretofore in the general scheme of Imperial Defence. The New Zealand Legislature has also sanctioned a Tariff which gives a preference in its markets to the produce of this country.

COTTON CRISIS.

The insufficiency of the supply of raw material upon which the great cotton industry of this country depends has inspired me with deep concern. I trust that the efforts which are being made in various parts of my Empire to increase the area under cultivation may be attended with a large measure of success.

THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

With the concurrence of the Chinese Government, a Political Mission has entered Thibetan territory in order to secure the due observance of the Convention of 1890 relating to Sikkim and Thibet. A Chinese Official has been despatched from Peking to meet it, and I trust that an arrangement may be arrived at with the Chinese and Thibetan authorities which will peacefully remove a constant source of difficulty and friction on the northern frontier of my Indian Empire. Papers on the subject will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Estimates for the year will be laid before you. Although they have been framed with the utmost desire for economy, the burden imposed on the resources of the country by the necessities of naval and military defence is undoubtedly serious. The possibility of diminishing this burden is being carefully considering in connection with the general problem of Army and War Office reform.

LEGISLATION OF THE SESSION.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A measure for the purpose of dealing with the evils consequent on the immigration of criminal and destitute aliens into the United Kingdom will be laid before you.

A Bill amending the Law with respect to licences for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors in England will be submitted to you.

A measure for the amendment of the Law with respect to Valuation Authorities and the preparation of Valuation Lists will be introduced.

A Bill to amend the Laws relating to Education in Scotland has been prepared for your consideration.

A measure will be introduced to amend the Labourers' Acts and the Housing of the Working Classes Act in Ireland.

Proposals will be laid before you for amending the Workmen's Compensation Acts, for amending the Law relating to Public Health, for dealing with the hours of Employment Shop in for Consolidating the Enactments relating to Naval Prize of War, for removing, after the termination of the present Parliament, the necessity for re-election in the case of acceptance of office by members of the House of commons, for supplementing the powers of the Congested District Board in Scotland, and for amending the Law relating to Sea Fisheries.

I commend your deliberations to the care and guidance of Almighty God.

EUROPEANS AND NATIVES IN INDIA.

IT is to be hoped that the reply of the Government of India to the criticisms of the commercial Community of Bengal on the subject of collisions between Europeans and natives in India will remove the misapprehensions which have arisen. A telegraphic summary of the reply appeared in our columns on Tuesday, and though it is impossible to judge the pronouncement of the Government without having the full text before us, we should incline to the opinion that the answer generally is too technical to remove the misapprehensions and soreness of the European community, and that the Government would have been wiser to have adhered strictly to the text that it is "a" simple paramount obligation to see that "justice is done and that right shall prevail." This is a sentiment which in theory will be applauded by all, but in practice it is simple neither to the Government of India nor to their European subjects. It becomes, on the contrary, most complex and difficult as soon as it has to be put into execution. On the one hand, we have a paternal Government striving to keep India safe, prosperous, and contented, and seeing in isolated and happily, rare acts of brutal violence an influence which belies their benevolence and stultifies their well-meant labours to improve the condition and strengthen the loyalty of the three hundred millions of India. On the other hand, the European community not only regard some of the measures taken by the Government in the pursuit of justice as a reflection on their class, and therefore as an injury to their prestige and interests, but they also suspect at least a certain section of the natives of trading for their own ends upon this essentially British sense of fair play. That the Government should have had to deny charges of unfair treatment of Europeans is in itself regrettable. For it shows that the racial feeling is aroused. It, therefore, behoves both the Government of India and the European community to display the utmost self-restraint and moderation. The latter should remember that our rule in India is based on justice and tolerance, and that a brutal and wanton assault lowers the reputation of the Government and gives a very dangerous handle to its opponents. The former should not forget that the position of lonely and isolated Europeans is often one of great difficulty and perplexity, and that their forbearance is apt to be severely taxed by a class of natives who carry into practice the aggressive teachings of the more scurrilous organs of the native Press. No one who has had experience of India can fail to recognize that the treatment of Indians by Europeans has greatly improved, that rough usage has almost disappeared and that violence to a native is looked upon as brutal and bad form. But education and the east of new ideas have made the Indians captious and often provoking, and it will take time, tact and mutual forbearance to prevent collisions which, whether the circumstances be extenuating or aggravating, are always detrimental to our good name in India. It would have been far easier for Lord Curzon and his colleagues to have relaxed their vigilance, but it would not have been true statesmanship. The evil had to be grappled with sooner or later, and so long as justice to the native is not allowed to spell injustice to the European the noble efforts made by the present Viceroy in the face of unpopularity and opposition will ameliorate the relations between the Europeans and the Indians, and will save his successors from a harassing and most thankless [illegible].—"The Times," Thursday, February 4.

TSAR'S BITTERNESS.

RUSSIANS AND JAPS IN KOREA.

BATTLE IMMINENT.

ANARCHY AT PORT ARTHUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

A despatch received at the Japanese Legation from Tokio states that no attempt has yet been made by the Japanese to land near Pigeon Bay or in the neighbourhood, and hitherto no Japanese vessel was destroyed.

The fighting power of the Japanese fleet is practically unimpaired.

The only reference to the attack on Port Arthur on the 14th instant published in St. Petersburg is a statement that the twelve inch shells struck and lightly damaged the volunteer steamer Kazan.

The Japanese believe that the warship which was torpedoed was the cruiser Bayarin.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Reuter wires from Seoul that 2,000 Russians have arrived at Wipi and 3,000 at Chiulienching and a collision with the Japanese is expected.

The Tsar has issued a manifesto bitterly inveighing against Japan and declaring that much time is now necessary in order to strike blows worthy of the dignity and might of Russia, but Japan's treachery and provocation will yet be avenged a hundred-fold.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

An "Englishman" cable dated London, February 18th states:—

Official news states that the Russians have starved the Japanese refugees at Port Arthur.

The soldiers are pillaging and there is the utmost disorder.

A battle is imminent at the Yalu.

An "Indian Daily News" special cable dated London the 18th instant states.

It is officially announced that the Japanese destroyer Asageiri, at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning amid the enemy's heavy fire, destroyed a Russian scout at Port Arthur and returned to the fleet safely.

Two hours later the Hayatori approached the entrance of the Port where two Russian warships lay, and discharged a torpedo at one of them. Ascertaining that the missile had exploded she withdrew unharmed.

Another account of the same action states that the Bajarin was torpedoed.

The "Standard's" correspondent at Tokio states that six Japanese destroyers were engaged at four o'clock in the morning and got away after destroying two Russian battleships. It is reported that junks picked up wounded Japanese.

Reports from Nagasaki state that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk at Port Arthur.

A Singapore telegram dated February 19th states:—Several reports have reached here from different sources stating that the condition of affairs at Port Arthur has become very alarming, as great disorder prevails and all civilians are carrying arms.

The soldiers at Harbin have violently plundered the Japanese.

A Japanese refugee from Port Arthurer gives a distressing account of the sufferings of the refugees, who, he says, are starving.

Three hundred Japanese refugees have arrived at Chefoo.

The Governor of the Dutch Indies forbids all telegrams concerning belligerent warships being transmitted and also refuses to allow Dutch ports to be used for the purpose of coaling.

ALEXEIEFF'S EXAGGERATIONS.

JAPANESE DENIALS.

Mr. S. Hayashi Consul for Japan in Bombay, writes:—"I am in receipt of the following telegram from my Government:—

"Times" Peking correspondent reports Alexieff on the 14th February sends following: disabled Tsarvitch, Pallada, Retvizan, Novick, Sevastopol, Petropolvsk. Japanese driven from Railway near Chinchow. Russians admit seventy killed and 150 Japanese prisoners. Russians have eleven ships out of action, declare fifteen Japanese disabled. Japanese surveying party reported landed Pigeon Bay destroyed.

So far as Japanese are concerned, above information is untrue. No attempt made for landing, hence no prisoners possible. Japanese ships disabled absolutely none."

AFFAIRS AT PORT ARTHUR.

HALF THE STORES USELESS.

The "Kobe Herald" reproduces the following telegrams from Japanese vernacular newspapers:—

Chefoo, 19th January.—Lieut.-General Workoff and three other members of a Committee appointed by Viceroy Alexeieff to inspect the provisions and munitions of war at Port Arthur, have laid a report before the Viceroy. They stated that one-half of the provisions and munitions of war were useless. The Viceroy summoned Major-General Rokasieff, officer in charge of provisions and munitions, and, reprimanded him. Major-General Grinsky was ordered to relieve the former officer.—"Asahi."

London, 19th January.—General Juzahoff, the great Russian strategist, is engaged upon an exhaustive analysis of Russia's military and naval strength. He strongly recommends caution and delay before undertaking hostilities.—"Mainichi"

Peking, 21st January.—The Russian Government have forwarded a note to the Chinese Government with reference to the statement that the latter had decided to adopt a neutral attitude in case of hostilities. Russia made the following proposals:—

1.—All foreign officers in the employment of the Chinese Government to be dismissed.

2.—The number of Chinese soldiers and the names of the places where they are stationed to be notified to the Russian authorities.—"Nichi Nichi."

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The Russian reply has not reached the Japanese Government. When the mail left, the only news which the Legation has received concerning the situation is that the Russian authorities in Manchuria are actively engaged in preparations for eventualities. Of the statement that Admiral Alexeieff has received a free hand to declare war if the circumstances seem to him to demand it there is no confirmation. The fact that the message containing the statement was detained at St. Petersburg a day, indicates it is thought, that it was seen by the Russian authorities and probably supplied by them as a last attempt at "bluff."

The situation is regarded as very grave, and if Russia's reply is regarded as unsatisfactory by Japan an ultimatum will probably be issued by the Japanese Government.

With the exception of the notification by the Japanese Foreign Minister to Baron Rosen that the Japanese Government hoped that Russia would be in a position to reply soon, the diplomatic situation has undergone no change during the past fortnight. A statement is made by one of our contemporaries to-day that Russia in her last Note struck out the words in the draft treaty guaranteeing the integrity and the independence of China, that Japan reinstate them, and that the Czar's Government in its forthcoming reply refuses in uncompromising terms" to reinsert them. This version of the negotiations is not the official version. As we have already indicated, nothing is known in quarters likely to be amongst the first to be informed as to what Russia's next reply will be, but had Russia struck out the article dealing with the integrity and independence of China in the uncompromising way suggested, war would now be in progress. Russia, we are informed did not refuse to recognize the sovereignty and to respect the integrity of China. What she did was to shirk the issue by references to previous declarations and a suggestion that China being an independent, nation it was not a matter for discussion with a third. Japan, however, repeated in her last Note her demand for a declaration that Russia acknowledged China's sovereignty in Manchuria, and as we stated ten days ago or more, the issue of peace or war depends upon Russia's definite answer to the request.

The prevailing opinion in diplomatic circles in this country is that Russia, contrary to the rumours in circulation, will not say plainly that she refuses to give the undertaking asked for by Japan.

It is fully believed that she will endeavour to keep up the pretence of meeting Japan, while in reality conceding little if anything.

The "Telegraph's" special correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that Russia's reply to Japan, which was unanimously approved by the Supreme Council last Thursday, has been sent in duplicate to Admiral Alexeieff and Baron von Rosen, and that it makes no mention whatever of the subject of Manchuria.

On the other hand, the Tokio correspondent of the "Standard" says that doubts are beginning to be expressed as to whether Russia really intends to send any reply whatever to the last Japanese Note.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Additional Expenditure.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The supplementary Army Estimate for March 1903-04 gives a gross extra expenditure of £6,130,000, including £1,600,000 for Somaliland, whereof £3,430,000 has been met by the sale of surplus animals and stores.

FIRE ON AN ANCHOR LINER.

Persia's Cargo Burning.

The steamer Persia from Bombay has arrived at Port Said with her cargo on fire.

[The steamer Persia, which is reported by Reuter to be on fire, is an Anchor Line boat. She left Bombay on the 3rd instant for Marseilles and Liverpool, with the under-mentioned cargo:—2,451 bales cotton; 27,421 cwt. gingellyseed; 9,000 cwt. wheat; 4,055 cwt. myrabollams; 50 cwt gum; 150 cwt hemp; 350 cwt coiryarn; 9,001 cwt groundnuts; 1,038 cwt poppyseed; 8,000 cwt castorseed; 401 cwt mustardseed; 840 cwt mowraseed; 7,429 cwt cottonseed; 306 cwt dry gingellyseed; 700 cwt cotton fly and waste; and sundries Besides the above she conveyed the following passengers:—Miss K. Adams Mr. and Miss Furton, Lieutenant Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Captain Jones, Mr. Macquoid, Mr. F. Mahomed, Mr. S. Tuankitchell, and 3 deck. The S. S. Persia is of 2,830 tons, and was under the command of Captain G. Mitchell.]

THE CAPE MINISTRY.

Dr. Jameson forming a Cabinet.

Sir John Gordon-Sprigg has resigned the Cape Premiership. Dr. Jameson is forming a new Cabinet.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Heavy Fighting.

INSURGENTS ROUTED.

Shemsi Pacha's force has been relieved and the Albanian insurgents routed, losing 800 in killed and wounded.

The Turkish loss is also heavy.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Mail Service Suspended.

Lord Stanley, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the mail service to the East via Siberia had been suspended and correspondence must now be sent via Suez or America.

LORD ROBERTS'S RETIREMENT.

Thanks from the King.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS CAREER.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

An Army Order from the King thanks Lord Roberts for his valuable services to the Empire, and asks all ranks to profit by the example of His Lordship's illustrious career and his single-minded devotion to his sovereign and country.

BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

Military as Police

Bulgaria has decided to charge the Military frontier guard with the Police functions all along the frontier.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Lord Alington. This causes a vacancy for East Dorset.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The Bombay mail of 6th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 17th.

A BARON VISITS INDIA FOR SPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 19.

Paron Revyn de Lettenhove has arrived in Bangalore via Ceylon on a shooting-tour.

A RAJA ON SHIKAR

The Raja of Buria in Rewa-Kathiawar is also shortly expected on a Shikhar trip as the guest of the Maharaja of Mysore.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF C. P. PROVINCES.

GOING ON LEAVE.

Sir James Bourdillon takes privilege leave Home for three months from July 16th to April 16th.

MYSORE RAJA AT A SHELL PRACTICE.

Maharaja of Mysore yestereay visited the Royal Artillery Practice Camp at Birsandra and witnessed the shell-firing.

TRAVANCORE STATE

A NEW DEWAN FROM MYSORE.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., Senior Councillor and Revenue Commissioner of Mysore, has definitely accepted the offer of the Maharaja of Travancore to take up the vacant Dewanship in that State. Mr. Madhava Row does this early next month, but takes fifteen months' leave from the Mysore Service.

ENORMOUS ODDS placing the first three in different Races. Double Events. Call and see the Prices offered by CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council yesterday Sir Denzil Ibbetson, replying to a question standing in the name of Dr. Asutosh Mukerjee, said the publication of the Police Commission's report was deferred under the Secretary of State's orders until the consideration of the issues involved was further advanced.

The Local Authorities Loan Bill was passed without discussion.

Nawab Saiyed Muhamad was added to the Select Committee on the Ancient Monuments Bill to replace His Highness the Agha Khan, who has been obliged to leave Calcutta for some time.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh presented the report of the Select Committee on the Universities Bill and said he would move for the Bill to be passed at some meeting not earlier than four weeks hence. The Council then adjourned to the 4th March.

It is understood that the Official Secrets Bill is now likely to be taken up and passed on the 4th March.

THE UNIVERSITIES BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Select Committee's report on the Universities Bill is a long one, and separate long notes of dissent are appended by Dr. Asutosh Mukerjee and Mr. Gokhale. There is also a brief note of dissent by the three official members, Mr. Raleigh, Sir Denzil Ibbetson and Mr. Pedler, who it appears were outvoted in Committee upon the question of giving teachers one-half of the Chancellor's nominations to the Senate. The official members hold that the Chancellor should not be restricted in this manner, as while it is most important that the teaching profession should be adequately represented upon the Senate they think that it would be unwise to accept an arrangement which would be likely to result in giving this class an actual statutory preponderance.

Mr. Gokhale's note of dissent upon the Universities Bill is a sweeping one. It states that he signs the report as a mere matter of form, the main provisions of the bill being in his opinion so objectionable that they render the whole measure a most retrograde piece of legislation which is bound to prove detrimental to the highest interests of the country.

Dr. Asutosh Mukerjee's note acknowledges that the Select Committee have accepted many of the writer's suggestions but complains that important questions of principle are involved where he disagrees. He concedes that it is not merely inevitable but necessary and desirable that Government should exercise some control over the universities but objects to Government reserving to itself possible powers of interference, which he thinks capable of reducing a university to a department of Government.

The Select Committee on the Universities Bill have left the main features of this measure unchanged. The following are some of the more important modifications introduced:—The minimum number of members of Senates is raised to fifty in each of the three senior universities and to forty in the two junior. The number of Fellows to be elected by a Senate or graduates is raised to ten and the number to be elected by the Faculties is reduced to five. In the case of the Punjab and Allahabad the number of ordinary Fellows in each class is made five, or a multiple of five, in order to facilitate the working of the five-year-fellowship tenure. The qualification of graduates for voting on the election of ordinary Fellows is changed to admit all Doctors and Master's also all graduates of ten years' standing. An elasticity is introduced into the matter of fees for Registering the names of voters to admit of a late registration. Election by the Faculties is made directory and not merely permissive. Powers are conferred upon the Chancellor to give directions prescribing qualifications of previous persons to be elected. A proviso is added that not less than one-half of Fellows nominated by the Chancellor shall be persons following the profession of Education. Within a province assigned to a university the existing Fellows have distinction of honorary fellowship conferred upon them for life. Fellows assigned to each Faculty are empowered to elect for limited periods additional members to take part in ordinary busines of the Faculty and in the election of ordinary Fellows, but not in the election of the Syndicate.

The Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, is made ex-officio member of the Allahabad Syndicate, and the Directors, Public Instruction, in Burma and Assam are made ex-officio Fellows of the Calcutta University. The system already in force in Madras is introduced as regards admission of candidates to examinations who have not completed a course in an affiliated college so as to admit private students in exceptional cases. Latitude is allowed to colleges in regard to seeing that their students reside in suitable places. Power of syndicate to call for reports, returns, and information from affiliated colleges is limited to such as is required to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the college. Power is given to extend the period in which a college must submit its case when notice has been given of a proposal to disaffiliate it. Power is also given to add persons who are not Fellows to boards of studies.

THE VICEROY AT DACCA.

SPEECH ON BENGAL PARTITION.

Speaking at Dacca yesterday, on the partition of Bengal, the Viceroy dwelt upon the imperative necessity of relieving the Local Government, and said that the alternative proposals which had been put forward for severing Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur would have the effect of surrounding Bengal by a fringe of petty provinces administered by borrowed officers and presenting most of the anomalies that are now denounced in the case of Assam. He went on to expose the method which had been used in getting up the agitation in Western Bengal, reading out portions of a circular issued by the Mymensingh Association, and said that not one person in a thousand in the area concerned in the least degree understands the matter. He was there not to announce the final and irrefutable decision of Government, however, but to ascertain local opinion on the subject.

IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB.

A GREAT SCHEME.

An immense scheme of additional irrigation for the Punjab, costing six and a half crores of rupees, is being prepared; and in order to keep pace with what is being done the Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a second Chief Engineer for Irrigation for that Province.

NEW DESIGNATIONS FOR OFFICERS IN INDIA.

A royal warrant is published altering designations of various grades of departmental commissioned officers with honorary rank in India. In future the grades will be designated as follows:—(1) Commissary with honorary rank of Captain on promotion and Major after fifteen years' commissioned service on full pay; (2) Deputy Commissary with honorary rank of Captain; (3) Assistant Commissary with honorary rank of Lieutenant.

THE DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN JAIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, FEBRUARY 18.

A special meeting of the Jain Sangh of Bhownagar was held to-day to mourn the sad death of Fakirbhai, the son of Mr. Premchand Roychand, the well-known merchant of Bombay. The meeting resolved to despatch the following telegram to the deceased's venerable father:—"The Jain Sangh in special meeting to-day expresses its deep regret and sorrow for the sad, heartrending and premature death of Fakirbhai, your worthy son, an ornament of the Jain community, to whose energetic action and indefatigable spirit is due the success of the Jain Conference. The deceased was most liberal and religious and ever ready to assist the poor and helpless. May his pious soul attain spiritual bliss. We heartily sympathise with you and your family in this sad bereavement and irreparable loss." Two other resolutions were unanimously passed, namely, "that all the shops belonging to the Jains should be closed and grain (khichadi) should be distributed to the poor."

INDIA AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When attending yesterday the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, I, as an Indian producer, naturally felt much interest in some of the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Moses when alluding to the Fiscal question. They are well worthy of note by any one who is either directly or indirectly interested in the welfare of India and the continued popularity of our rule throughout all classes in the land.

As Mr. Moses pointed out, Sir Edward Law, in his minute appended to the Government Fiscal Despatch, is of opinion that "we should avoid tariff wars as these might disadvantage our export trade, and thus imperil the stability of exchange, the confidence in which has been in some measure secured after ten years of heavy sacrifices." Writing as a Government officer Sir Edward very wisely abstains from saying a word to show on whom these sacrifices fell and are continuing to fall. The uninformed reader might not unnaturally suppose that all classes alike had shared in the sacrifices made and the Government in especial. Mr. Moses is kind enough to come to Sir Edward's assistance, as he, in the opinion of Mr. Moses, is still unaware that these sacrifices have been made by those who are least able to stand them. To enlighten Sir Edward, who by the way is credited with an extraordinary obtuseness of mental and a total absence of information as regards the most important of Indian affairs, Mr Moses proceeds to point out that overflowing coffers in spite of famine expenditure do not indicate any remarkable degree of sacrifice on the part of the Government, that the official class have certainly sacrificed nothing, nor the landlord or the usurer, nor the consumers of articles of import, who have now to pay fewer rupees for them, and who are mostly of the well-to-do classes. "Who then have made these heavy sacrifices," asks Mr. Moses? On the principle of let them laugh who will, his answer will move into a broad smile the countenances of the Government officials. The heavy sacrifices, he tells us, have been entirely made by the producers, from the comparatively well-to-do planter and manufacturer to the humble cultivator of the soil. It often happens in this world, says Mr. Moses, that "to those who have much, more is given." The Government of India have verified that old adage as surely as an other which tells how heavy losses are always liable to be inflicted on the poor and helpless. The Viceroy is fond of holding commissions of inquiry. There is one he dare not hold—one to inquire into the economical results of the currency policy and the "heavy sacrifices" it has entailed, and is now entailing, on the producers of India—heavy sacrifices fully admitted by Sir Edward Law, and to which I can personally testify from the state of my own industry. A commission of enquiry into the state of the coffee industry from the Bombay frontier to Cape Comorin would at once astonish and enlighten not the Government, which is fully aware of the state of things, but the public in general. When once conversing with a Boer as to the causes of the dislike of foreigners to the English I suggested that they might think us arrogant. "No," he said, "we do not think you are arrogant, but we think you are hypocrites." If any other country seeks to extent its boundaries we uplift our hands with an expression of holy horror in our countenances, and if any other Government added to the coffers of the rich and lessened the stores of the poor, and comparatively poor, we should do the same. And yet we are constantly endeavouring to extent onr boundaries, and at this moment are, in India, adding to the coffers of the rich, or comparatively rich, and throwing all the heavy sacrifices we have entailed in India—heavy sacrifices fully admitted by Sir Edward Law—mainly on the absolutely poor producers of India. This is clever, no doubt; but is it good policy for the future from either a political or economical point of view? In another letter I will, with your permission, indicate what, so far as I can see, is the only practicable alternative for those heavy sacrifices which by the admission of Sir Edward Law, have been thrust on India by the currency legislation.—Yours, &c.,—

ROBERT H. ELLIOT.

Great Western Hotel, Feb. 18.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 5TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 5th February She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Hare Mr E P
Granville-Sharp Rev, Mrs and Infant
Terwindt Sister
Schonton Sister
Debets Sister
Kluken Sister
Helsloot Sister
Deshelm Sister
Gypman Sister
Gay Mr and Mrs H
Less Miss
Thorn Rev C W
Inglis Miss
Henry Mrs
Simpson Miss K M
Simpson Miss D
Horsfall Capt A G
Tute Miss A B
Straight Mr
Secombe Mr S
Acock Mrs
Birrell Miss B
Parsons Miss
Pegg Rev N
Mullick Mrs S and child
Chattleburgh Miss C
Wormald Maj and Mrs F
Waters Miss H
Watson Mr C S
Hull Miss W
Marr Mr C K
Simmie Miss M
Hurtey Miss M
Harris, Mrs, child and 2 infts
Walker Dr and Miss E
Hunter Dr J H
Fearn Miss
Wilson Mr Thos
Orr Mr and Mrs J
Wilson Mr J F
Moore Mr W E
Wellesley Miss M F
Darby Mr J S
Shamnax Mr P G S
Acheris Mr A L S
Webb Mrs Marshall
Daniell Miss
Rushworth Miss B
Hart Mr W J
Puddephatt Mrs and child
Taylor Mrs and child
Little Lt Campbell
Garrison Mr J M
Gibson Mr W J
Vallancy Major
Selisya Mr and Mrs C H and Inft
Carmichael Mrs
Barry Miss
Smith Mr and Mrs T

FROM MARSEILLES.

Field Mr and Mrs G M R
Tyndall Mrs
Bowae Mrs A G
Drake-Brockman Capt
Meredith Mrs
Turner Miss Ethel
Mawdsby Mrs R C
Monro Mr J B
Day Lt N N
Lyon Capt Harley
Lushington Mr and Mrs
Aylmer Col F J
Gray Mr T P
DeBrath Mrs
Lyon-Montgomery Mrs
Dastur Mr K B
Marrott Capt L H
Chaplin Capt R S
Riddell Mr W
Pilkington Capt and Mrs and inft
Balfour Mrs C F and Inft
Wilmot Miss E
Gutmann Mr F
Smith Col and Mrs Stanley
Fox Mr and Mrs T J
Ratton Mrs and child
Cooper Miss
Bickford Capt A L
Tennant Mr G F
Priestley Major F J B
Cruickshank Mr W
McKean Mr H
Scott Mr F
Graburn Mr L A
Dowling Mr F J
Webber Mr W B
MacCartie Col F
Windham Mrs C J
Kidston Mr J
Gragan Capt
Ballantyne Mr T
Kotral Mr K P
Fowler Miss R E
Packer Mr S S
Smith Mr W H
Morris Mr J
Ranaday Mr and Mrs
Walters Mrs
Powell Mrs H
Hughes Mr W
Cowley Mr A R
Orr Mr D
LeRay Mrs
Milford Mr E
Kidd Mr J
Edwards Mr
Kindersley Mr
Fyzee Mr Ali H
Robson Mr and Mrs H T
Hall Mr W H
James Mr T
Wilson Mr A H
Starky Mr J B

FROM PORT SAID.

Thompson Mr and Mrs
Berlis Mr
McCowan Mr
Dumitresme, Mr

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, for Marseilles and London to-day:—

Walker and Inft Mrs
Streatfield Mrs
Streatfield Miss
Burns Miss Alice
Burns Mr John
Dupuy Miss
Minisimi Mr F
Wilson Dr Dugald
Dablaugy Madame
Storey Mr H W B
Storey Mrs
Lewis Miss
Goulden Mr T F
Young Miss
Hutchinson Maj J O
Kinnison Mr J A
Mathew Mrs J O and child
Monie Mrs P W
Lermit Rev C H and Mrs
Hoghton Maj F A
Ure Mr and Mrs Wm
Solano Mr and Mrs G L
Finlay Mr J
Waitt Miss A
Otterton Capt and Mrs B R
Pollexfen Mr and Mrs
Pollexfen Miss
Strain Mr and Mrs J B
Tayloe Rt Rev Monsignor W
Kilot Mrs M
Finney Mrs
Warren Mrs
Iliff Miss
Warren Mr H W
Anderson Maj and Mrs C C
Kotthas Mr R
Jardine Paterson Mrs and Miss and maid
Seymour Keay Mr J
Bergthell Mr and Mrs C J
Jardine Paterson Mr J
Jones Rev A J
Winslow Genl and Mrs M C
Thomson Mrs M C
Maid Mrs Winslow's
Maid Mrs Thomson's
Williams Mr E G
Williams Miss and maid
Ritchie Mr and Mrs F 2 children and nurse
Tuson and child Mrs
Woodhouse Mr E A
Baxter Mr E W
Rose Mr and Mrs J
Sitwell Mrs
Ryall Maj E C and Mrs
Pappril Rev F and Mrs 2 children and inft
Partridge Mrs R
Fabricius Mr and Mrs F C
Chapman Miss Archer
Fisher Mr and Mrs
Patis Mr and Mrs G B
Black Lt and Mrs M A
Edwards Maj J B
Hunter Miss
Moberley Miss
Williams Mr C G
Kirton Mr W F
Liddell Mrs Vane
Kirk Mr and Mrs G A
Bevan Miss
Lathrop Mr G
Latarop Miss
Miller Mr G D
Miller 2 Misses
Cowell Mr and Mrs J
Sargent Mr W T
Sparker Mr and Mrs H H
Crofton Sir Morgan
Sandys Mr Geo
Baldock Maj C B
Fitzgerald Sir Maurice
Russell Mr H S
Morris and Inft Mrs
Morris Mr W
Changan Mr S B
Margerett Mr S
Richings Miss E A
Knight Mr H
Workman Mr W H
Wilson Mr Aird
Money and child Mrs E D
Douglas Mrs F
Pym Mr D
Bailey Mr C H
Dunlop Mr R W L
Stewart Mr T B
Paterson Mr A
Mitra Dr M
Wood Mr A
Cox Mr C S
Barnard Mr
Richardson Mr and Mrs
Dick Mrs J M
West Mr Dudley
Clifton Sclater Mrs
Purdie Mr R
Rowan Colonel
Montgelas Count and Countess
Coote Mr J M
Erskine Mr
Robertson Mr F W
Shaw Miss R
McNicol Mr
Manners Lord and Lady and maid
Bailey Mr C H
Warne Bishop F W
Eastwood Capt R J
Keown Maj I C
Macgillvray Mr
Scott Mr W H
McKay Mr J R F
Stewart Dr and Mrs F R
Goldsmith Miss
Reo Mr R

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SOUDAN.

THE hired transport Soudan, Captain G. C. Henning, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Southampton, which port she left on 28th January and called at Port Said and Suez. She brought details consisting of 54 officers, and 10 ladies; 16 warrant officers, 7 women and 15 children; 1,115 non-commissioned officers and men, 58 women and 69 children.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE MINT.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Lamington paid a visit to the Bombay Mint at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. His Excellency, who was accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp was, on arrival, received by Colonel Porter, R. E., the Mint Master, and Mr. D. Forbes, the foreman of the Mint. Lord Lamington was conducted over the premises and shown the different departments. For some time past the Mint has been working overtime, melting upwards of sixteen tons of silver a day and coining rupees and dollars. His Excellency first inspected the alligation room and examined the current British Indian coins and British and Mexican dollars. The pre-melting and melting rooms were next visited, where his Excellency had the opportunity of seeing the process of melting and coining which was then in progress. He also saw the manufacture of dies and medals. His Excellency was next taken into the mint museum, where he saw the collection of coins.

THE BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. H.G. Gell, Lieut-Colonel H. C. Dimmock, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Kallandas Keshowdas and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs Sitaram Luximon and Company, at six per cent below schedule rates, for annual repairs, petty works, &c.) during the ensuing year.—The tender of Messrs Essoofali Abdulali and Company, which was lower of the two, for the supply of sand during the next year, at Rs. 5-4-0 per brass, was also accepted by the Committee. The current year's contract rate is Rs. 5-9-0 per brass.

SAND STONE.—The Commissioner reported that alternative tenders were invited for one year and three years for the supply of sand-stone excavated without the limits of the island of Bombay from 1st March 1904, but in response to the advertisement only one tender had been received, which was for one year. The tenderer was Mr. Mahadeo Vithal Samant, who had quoted the rate of Rs. 9-14 per brass, which was the same as that for the current year. As there was no likelihood of a lower offer being received the Commissioner recommended the acceptance by the Committee of that tender.—The Committee approved of the Commissioner's recommendations.

ROAD METAL.—The Commissioner in his letter to the Committee stated that alternative tenders for one year and three years were invited for the supply of road metal, from the 1st of March 1904, but in response tenders for one year only had been received from the following firms:—Messrs. Sitaram Luximan and Company, at Rs. 6-1-9 per brass to be delivered in any part of the city and at Rs. 3-0-9 to be delivered at the quarries; and Messrs. Teju Kaya and Company at Rs. 6-10-0 per brass to be delivered in any part of the city and at Rs. 2-8-0 to be delivered at the quarries. No road metal, the Commissioner stated, had been puchased hitherto at the quarries, as the expense involved in cartage and stacking was heavy. Leaving therefore, the rate at the quarries out of consideration, the rate quoted by Messrs. Sitaram Luximan and Company was the lower of the two. He therefore recommended the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Sitaram Luximan and Company—The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. Sitaram Luximan and Company.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES &c.—The Commissioner reported that alternative tenders were invited for the supply of paints, varnishes &c. for the half year ending 31st August 1904 and the year ending 28th February 1905; in reply the following firms have sent in tenders for the half year:—Messrs. Essoofali Abdulali & Company at one per cent below schedule rate; and Messrs Wilkinson Heywood and Clark at par. For the year ending 28th February 1905 Messrs, Essofali Abdulali and Company at one per cent below schedule rate and Messrs Wilkinson Heywood and Clark at par. As the tender of Messrs. Esoofali Abdulali and Company was lower of the two, the Commissioner recommended its acceptance by the Committee.

In connection with the subject a letter had been received from Messrs. Hatimbhoy Goolamhoosein and Company, contractors for the supply of paints, varnishes, &c. during the current year, stating that as already intimated to the Commissioner, they were prepared to supply the paints, &c. during the ensuing half year and one year at 3 per cent. below the schedule rates provided the paints, &c. of Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark were not pressed for, but those of Blundell and Spence were accepted instead.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji observed that Messrs. Esoofali Abdulali and Company, whose tender the Commissioner recommended for acceptance, had not specified the paints of particular brand. At present paints could be had at Rs. 16 a cwt. and at Rs. 25 a cwt. He moved that consideration of the subject be postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS—The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner in which he stated that he had accepted the tender of Mr. A. Manler, which was the only one received in response to the advertisement calling for tenders for lighting, extinguishing, maintaining, &c. the incandescent gas lamps at the several Municipal markets and the Bomanji Wadia Fountain for the next official year at the rate of thirteen annas per lamp per month, the current year's rate being fourteen annas a lamp per month.

TIMBER—The Commissioner reported that tenders were invited for the supply of timber during the half year ending 31st August next as well as during the whole year ending 28th January 1905 and in response two tenders had been received as under:—During the half year ending 31st August: Messrs Haji Mahomed Latif and Company at 12 per cent below schedule rates and Mr. Haji Sulleman Haji Sherif at 3 per cent above schedule rate. During the year ending 28th February 1905:—Messrs Haji Mahomed Latif and Company at 14 per cent below schedule rates and Mr Haji Sulleman Haji Sheriff at 3 per cent above schedule rate. As the former was lower of the two, and as the rates for one year were more favourable than those for half year, the Commissioner recommended its acceptance.—The Committee approved of the Commissioner's recommendations.

DERMATINE VALVE FACES. The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner in which he stated that he had accepted the quotation of Messrs. Bradbury Brady and Company for the supply of 500lbs of Dermatine Valve faces for the Love Grove Pumping Station at Rs. 1685. Quotations were invited from ten firms and only four firms sent in offers which Messrs. Bradbury Brady and Co's was the lowest.

IRON CASTINGS—The Commissioner in his letter stated that tenders were invited for the supply of iron castings (1) for the year 1904-1905 and (2) for the half-year ending 31st August 1904 and in response only one firm, viz, Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co: has submitted tenders. The rates quoted by them for the full year and the half year are the same and they are fair, being in some cases higher, and in others lower than those of the current year. In the tender the tenderers were required to quote an all-round rate for casting, patterns for which were to be made by the contractors, but Messrs, Sorabji Shapurji and Co. object to this for the reason that without any particulars or information as to what sort of patterns and of what sizes they will be required it is not possible to quote an all round rate. They have therefore asked for an additional charge of one rupee per cwt over the rates quoted by them for castings as per patterns supplied by the Municipality and state that they will charge this when they make a profit on the transaction and require the Municipality to pay them the difference when they lose. Under the circumstances I think it advisable to revert to the existing system of paying the contractors the actual cost of the patterns. With this modification I recommend the acceptance by the Standing Committee of the tender of Messrs Sorabji Shapurji and Co. for the full year.

The Commissioner's recommendation was approved by the Committee.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY

The following report from Dr. C. H. Cayley on the Bombay water supply for the month of January last was recorded:—There was an increase in the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the samples of water from all the three lakes as compared with the preceding month. There was an increase in the numbers of algæ in the waters, which was the probable cause of this rise in the determinations for the albuminoid ammonia. The numbers of bacteria per c.c. in the Vehar and Tansa waters were practically the same as were found in December. There was an increase in the numbers found in the unfiltered Tulsi water.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding a summary of births and deaths in different localities of the City for the week ending the 16th February.

Dr. Dadachanji observed that there was a high mortality in the Girgaum Ward as well as in the Jain community. There must be some cause for the high rate of mortality in the Jain community and the Sanitary Association, which had been properly formed, would be rendering a very useful service by arranging a course of lectures on personal hygine. The mortality had been increasing from week to week and it was the first and paramount duty of the Association to do something towards preventing it.

Mr. James Macdonald said Dr. Dadachanji who was a member of the Sanitary Association would set an example by giving a course of lectures, which he proposed the Association should give.

The memorandum was recorded and the Committee adjourned.

A MISSING MS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be so kind as to help on the search for a missing MS. by allowing me to make its loss known in your column?

It is that copy of the Turki text of the Emperor Babar's Memoirs which the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone lent to Dr. Leyden and to Mr. W. Erskine for their translations.

There can be no doubt that it was in the Advocates' Library of Edinburgh in 1848. No trace of it can now be found there.

If any of your readers has knowledge of the existence of a copy of the Babar-Nama (which is variously entitled also the Tuzuk-i-Babari and the Waqiat-i-Babari,) he would confer a real service by giving news of it to the writer of this letter.—Yours, &c.,

ANNETTE S. BEVERIDGE,

Pitfold, Shottermill, Haslemere R. S. O.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THAT clever, but rather bitter, Radical—Mr. Massingham—asks if the heavens would fall should the King open Parliament in a frock-coat and tall-hat instead of with all the pomp and pageantry which marked the proceedings of last Tuesday. This is rather a blunt way of putting the matter, but many people who are not only not bitter Radicals but good Conservatives express the same sentiment though in different language. They think that the State opening of Parliament should be reserved for its first session and fear that the majesty which surrounds the throne may suffer some diminution if the grand ceremonial is made an annual event. It was impossible to judge whether the popular interest in the gay cortege has lessened by its repetition, for the weather of the 2nd was positively atrocious and the wonder was that there were any sightseers on the line of route. That there were unaccustomed gaps in the Mall, now retransformed into a "processional road," and in Whitehall, and that in some places there seemed to be almost as many policemen and soldiers as lookers on is not to be wondered at. But although the crowds were necessarily comparatively small what they lacked in numbers was more than made up for in enthusiasm. Everywhere between Buckingham Palace and St. Stephen's Palace their Majesties, looking in the best of health, were warmly greeted by their admiring subjects. Inside the Houses of Parliament the scene was as brilliant as it could be in the absence of sunshine. One feature of the procession from the Robing Room to the House of Lords must be noted. It was the Duke of Devonshire, not one of the Ministers of the Crown, who proudly bore aloft the great sword of state. If my memory serves me aright it was the late Marquis of Salisbury who carried the sword when the King read his first speech as Sovereign of these realms and the Duke of Devonshire who conveyed the crown. The selection of the sword-bearer on these occasions is the King's prerogative, and the choice fell upon the Duke of Devonshire although he is no longer one of his Majesty's ministers. The telegraph will have placed you in possession of the contents of the King's Speech, which is so wordy that its compilers—not of course the King but his advisers—might almost have been taking lessons from some of the gentlemen of the Press Gallery, whose painful duty it is to spin out their thoughts to the required length whether they really have anything to spin or not. If the rain spoilt the Royal procession the absence of Mr. Balfour made the debate in the Commons seem very tame and must have been disconcerting to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who had come down prepared to attack a giant and was called upon to face—well Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Owing to what seems like an excess of modesty Mr. Akers Douglas, the Home Secretary, though he assumed the duties of Acting Leader of the House, surrendered the most important duty of that functionary on the opening night to the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Austen Chamberlain cannot be said to have exactly risen to the occasion, and although he did better than perhaps Mr. Akers-Douglas would have done in the same circumstances everyone felt what a pity it was that Mr. Wyndham was not put up to reply to the Leader of the Opposition. Next to Mr. Balfour the Government's best debater in the Commons is Mr. Wyndham, who has added to his reputation by his speech in reply to Mr. Redmond's uncompromising attack on the Ministry and his defence of the Cabinet in answer to Mr. Robson's amendment. That amendment, which has raised such an interesting and important discussion, reads as follows:—"We humbly represent to Your Majesty that the facts now made known in regard to the preparations for and conduct of the recent war in South Africa, and particularly the evidence taken by Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into those matters and their Report thereon, disclose grave negligence and mismanagement on the part of Your Majesty's ministers whereby the duration, magnitude, and cost of the war were greatly increased." The principal feature of the debate, however, was not Mr. Wyndham's speech, able as it was, but the exciting passage-of-arms between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, which I venture to say is forming almost the sole topic of conversation at the great gathering of distinguished Free Traders assembled at this moment round Lord Wimborne's dinner table. In the course of his speech last night Mr. Chamberlain hinted that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman knew from sources other than those of a public character that before the war our troops in South Africa were inadequate. I quote what followed:—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.—"Does the right hon. gentleman refer to a correspondence I had with him at that period, and will he state the whole of that correspondence? (Cheers.) Will he absolve me from any condition of confidence in regard to it?" (Hear, hear.) Mr Chamberlain.—"Yes, I am delighted to do so. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman knows that I am leaving this country very quickly; he knows that probably, or, if not, I may tell him that I am leaving very shortly for a holiday I have not taken for a great many years; therefore it is not possible for me to supply the whole correspondence, but I shall be perfectly content if he will undertake to do so. I shall be glad if he will do so." (Hear, hear.)—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.—"In answer to that particular point I must explain that part of the correspondence is locked up in my house in Scotland. (Laughter.) It is one of the inconveniences of having two houses that the particular thing you want is in the other house." (Laughter.) Mr Chamberlain.—"I most thoroughly sympathize with the right hon. gentleman for I am in exactly the same position. (Laughter.) I am afraid I really could not get at the correspondence in the time that remains to me. But I have absolute confidence in the right hon. gentleman, and I shall be perfectly satisfied if he will produce the whole of the correspondence at such a time as may be convenient to him." Sir H. Campbell Bannerman took up the challenge this afternoon and treated the House and the country to some piquant disclosers. Alluding to negotiations which had taken place between the right hon. gentleman and himself prior to the war, Sir Henry said that when Mr Chamberlain visited him he said the Government suggested sending out 10,000 men to the Cape, and asked whether the Opposition would join in recommending the despatch of those troops. Mr. Chamberlain went on to say, "You need not be alarmed, there will be no fighting. We know that these fellows (meaning the Boers) won't fight (Here the Opposition cheered); we are playing a game of 'bluff' (loud Opposition cheers). He ventured to express honestly to the right hon. gentleman his opinion that such a policy was, if he did not say unworthy of the country, at all events rash and dangerous, and that it was a very dangerous thing to begin a course of bluffing when they did not know where it might stop. He said that, of course, he must consult his colleagues. Then Mr. Chamberlain said that the force in Natal was deficient in equipment, in transport especially, and that it wanted mobility, and asked whether any feeling would be expressed if the fault was made good. He (Sir Henry) again said he would consult his colleagues on both proposals. He took the mind of his colleagues on both questions. With regard to the equipment of the troops, which he thought meant the purchase of mules or horses, they said they thought that there was nothing to be said against that it being desirable that if they had a force there, it should be efficiently equipped, provided it was done in such a way as not to be ostentatious, or provocative, or trumpeted about with a view to possibly having some effect on the minds of men in South Africa, but, as to the other matter, they could only reply that the responsibility for a great movement of troops such as that lay entirely with the Executive Government, and that they were not prepared to relieve the Government of any part of that responsibility (Opposition cheers). He wrote a note to the right hon. gentleman expressing those opinions and that the undivided responsibility must rest with the Government. The right hon. gentleman replied that he quite understood and appreciated what they had said and hoped there might be an opportunity later of further private consideration. No opportunity for that offered itself, and there the matter rested.

Mr. Chamberlain interposed:—"I don't want to interfere with the right hon. gentleman. I do not entirely agree with the account he has given, but I think I had better explain when he has finished his speech." Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said: He confessed that that declaration of a policy of bluff sank into his mind. Some blamed the soldiers for want of preparation. The right hon. gentleman blamed the Opposition. What was the use of troubling their heads with these excuses when they had this declaration that a game of bluff was being played? (Opposition cheers). He did not want to rake up old questions of difference, but not only had he from the first been convinced that the policy of the right hon. gentleman was a mistaken policy (Opposition cheers) and that patience, good nature, and concessions of a small kind would have in a few years probably by this time smoothed over all difficulties, but he had been convinced that nothing was more unworthy of this country than the policy which was denominated by the description of bluff. He trusted that he had made it clear that he and most of those associated with him had no other intention than that of advocating a policy that would have led to a settlement and arrangement in South Africa which would have accomplished the same results better than all the waste of blood and treasure that it had cost. Of course Mr. Chamberlain sprang to his feet when the Leader of the Opposition sat down and he gave the House his version of the affair. As he said, his recollection of the conversation did not differ substantially from that of Sir "C. B.", but the ex-Colonial Secretary thought his opponent might be mistaken as to the use of the word "bluff." As to the correspondence he invited the House to reserve its judgment until he had obtained the papers from his library. The Robson amendment was rejected by a majority of 86, and it cannot be said that the Government have done badly in the first division of the Session. The wind was rather taken out of Mr. Robson's sails by the publication, on the eve of the opening of Paliament, of the momentous report of the Committee of Three abolishing the post of Commander-in-Chief and introducing other drastic changes into our military system—changes in which the hand of King Edward may clearly be seen.

THE BUSHIRE INCIDENT.

Mr. "Tommy" Gibson Bowles has a good many enemies, but I never heard anybody accuse him of vindictiveness. Still he is human; and, remembering the snubs he occasionally received from Lord Curzon in the days when he represented the Foreign Office, it was perhaps not unnatural that he should try to score off the Viceroy in connection with the "regrettable occurrence" in the Persian Gulf. Within a few hours of the assembling of Parliament Mr. Bowles had handed the following question:—To ask the First Lord of the Treasury.—"Can any information be given respecting the recent incident at Bushire which induced Lord Curzon to leave that port without exchanging visits with the Persian Prince, Governor-General of Shiraz, who had arrived at Bushire to welcome him; had the form of ceremonial been arranged at Teheran between his Majesty's Minister and the Persian Government, and did Lord Curzon subsequently insist on such ceremonial being modified; has the course adopted by Lord Curzon been approved by his Majesty's Government; and can papers be laid containing the correspondence on the subject interchanged with the Persian Government as well as with Lord Curzon and his Majesty's Minister in Persia." The inquiry, it will be seen, was addressed to Mr. Balfour instead of to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, doubtless to attract more attention. In the absence of Mr. Balfour Earl Percy replied as follows:—"The form of ceremonial arranged between the Persian Government and his Majesty's Ministers at Teheran was subsequently modified by the former in certain particulars before the Viceroy's arrival at Bushire. The desire and intention expressed by his Majesty the Shah of showing courtesy and hospitality to the Viceroy was unhappily frustrated owing to the arrangements locally made. His Majesty's Government share the regret of the Persian Government at an untoward incident, which is now closed, and with regard to which it is, therefore, undesirable and unnecessary to lay any papers." Whether Mr. Bowles has gained much by his attempt to discredit an old opponent I will leave your readers to judge.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

I have previously mentioned that the India Office has received a despatch or memorandum from Simla with reference to the fiscal question. This document has indeed been in the possession of the Secretary of State for at least two months, but nothing has hitherto been published here indicating its contents, though I have heard that the Executive Council in India are generally opposed to the Chamberlain scheme. We shall not, however, have long to wait before we know exactly what the Government of India thinks about the ex-Colonial Secretary's proposals. Lord George Hamilton yesterday put the following unstarred question on the Subject:—"To ask the Secretary of State for India if any reply has been received by the India Office from the Government of India in response to a telegram sent on 7th August 1903 by the-then Secretary of State asking for the views of the Indian Government upon the subject of preferential tariffs; and, if so, would he lay it upon the Table of the House?" Here is Mr. Brodrick's answer. "I have received the reply of the Government of India and I will lay the papers on the Table of the House." Sir Edgar Vincent is almost the only person here who continues to be interested in discussing how the Chamberlain project will affect India, but his letter on the subject in last Saturday's "Times" is not much more illuminating than his article in one of the monthly periodicals. Indeed Sir Edgar gravely puts forward with the air of a man who has made a great discovery an argument that was used by Lord Northbrook and other peers in the House of Lords many months ago, and since repeated "ad nauseam" in the press, viz.—1. Is it proposed to grant India the same rights of protection against English manufactures as are now exercised, and as will be exercised, by Canada and Australia?—2. If not why not? 3.—If the same rights are granted, how is it proposed to indemnify Lancashire for the probable loss of a large portion of a trade which now represents about 30 per cent. of her total cotton exports? Sir Edgar Vincent's stale warning is another illustration of the fact that the arguments for and against protection are becoming rather threadbare: so threadbare, in fact, that the public are wearying of Fiscalities. Whether Mr. Chamberlain when he returns from the holiday he is about to take will succeed in reviving their interest in his panacea remains to be seen.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

On Saturday a notice posted on the door of the office of Messrs. William Watson and Co., which is situated midway between the Senior and Junior United Service Clubs, intimated that that firm had suspended payment and in Tuesday's "London Gazette" the following announcement appeared in the list of receiving orders:—

Watson William and P. Aldirar Paul (carrying on business as William Watson and Co.), Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S. W. Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said Cape Town Durban Johannesburg, Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi, in India, Bankers and East India Agents.—

"Some interest" says the 'Times' in its City article in Monday's issue was aroused by the suspension of a firm of East India and Army Agents, but it appears that for several years past its paper has been regarded with caution in well-informed quarters." The words "some interest" may describe the feelings of the "City," but it imperfectly represents the state of the many depositors—they are said to number 2000—to whom the news was anything but welcome, and who, notwithstanding the good offices of Messrs H. S. King and Co., Messrs. Grindlay, and other similar firms have been at least temporarily inconvenienced by the sudden failure. This is the case with one of my own personal friends who had paid into his deposit account only on Friday what to him was quite a considerable sum and who was without even so much as a five-pound note at his command when the crash came. The scene outside the office of the suspended firm on Saturday as he explained it to me seems to have been rather painful. "An old and feeble gentleman stared vaguely at the unpleasant notice on the street door while leaning heavily on the arm of a young and pretty lady whose eyes were filled with tears. A younger man having the appearance of an officer home from India came up trembling, read the announcement, and sorrowfully passed on." These scenes, he said might be multiplied. My friend himself, though he has been a depositor at Messrs. William Watson and Co's for some time, has never been in any way connected with India or the Colonies. He must, I should think, be an exception to the rule. At all events the other clients of the firm with whom I am acquainted are Anglo-Indians. Only this afternoon I saw a young fellow who is at home on sick leave and who, when I met him ten days ago, told me that he had been ordered abroad for the benefit of his shattered health. When I ran against him two hours ago I expressed surprise at seeing him and said I thought he was on the Riviera. "I hope you are not one of William Watson and Co's clients" I said. "I am indeed" was the reply, and that is why I am still in London." As to the amount of the liabilities I have heard nothing very definite, but a rumour—I mention it for what it may be worth—reaches me to the effect that the firm is indebted to its Bombay branch to the extent of £150,000. It is mentioned that the agencies, which with commendable promptitude as well as business energy came forward to offer their services, have been inundated with depositors in needy of ready money. That I can understand. Mr. William Watson, head of the firm is, known to many readers of the "Bombay Gazette." Of that gentleman personally I have not heard a word of reproach from any of those who are suffering inconvenience by the unfortunate step that he and his partner have been compelled to take.

COLONIAL AGENTS-GENERAL AND ENGLISH POLITICS.

The fact is that some of the Agents-General for the Colonies have identified themselves pretty closely with the Tariff Reform movement and that one of their number, Sir Walter Peacy (Natal) who is a member of the Chamberlain's Commission has not escaped attention here. Yesterday the new Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked from the Liberal Benches whether, in view of the fact that under the Civil Service Regulations of most Colonies officers of their Governments are forbidden to participate in any proceedings of a political character, he will consider the advisability of making representations to the Ministers of self-governing Colonies as to the impropriety of their agents-general actively participating in British politics or becoming members of an avowedly political organisation in this Country. Mr. Lyttelton replied:—As the Agents-General for the Colonies under responsible governments are entirely under the control of the Colonial Ministers who appoint them, the matter is one for the Colonial Governments to consider, and I should not be disposed to interfere. If Agents-General are to be excluded from participating in Home politics the rule must be applied fairly. I seem to remember that at least one Agent-General has occasionally taken part in dinners of the Eighty Club, and one gentleman occupying a similar position was a one of those who attended a Liberal demonstration organised by the same body a week or two ago. In accepting the position of a member of the Tariff Reform Commission Sir Walter Peace probably [illegible] that one term of office will shortly expire, but he has never gone out of his way to conceal his opinions and he is not always discreet. But it is rather absurd to attempt to put the Colonial Agents-General in the same category as the ambassadors of Foreign Powers. The Agents-General for the Colonies are for the most part the commercial representatives of their country and have very little to do with matters of diplomacy, though Mr. Chamberlain, partly perhaps to add to the glory of the Colonial Office, did what he could to magnify their importance.

THE OIL FIELDS OF RUSSIA.

Messrs Crosby and Lockwood, of Stationers' Hall Court, announce for immediate publication a work by Mr. A. Beeby Thompson "The Oil Fields of Russia and the Russian Petroleum Industry." Mr Beeby Thompson is Chief Engineer and Manager of the European Petroleum Company's Russian properties, and has held that position, and with such success, for so many years, that he is regarded as a unique authority on the subject of his volume, which will be looked forward to with eagerness by all who are interested in the development of petroleum in Burmah. In sixteen chapters and their appendixes Mr. Beeby Thompson deals with the matter in the most comprehensive manner and in the minutest detail, the text being illustrated throughout not only with characteristic views but engineering and other technical illustrations. It is a three-guinea book, and the price put on it is but a secondary indication of its importance. It will interest Indian readers to know that Mr. Beeby Thompson's partner is Mr. Campbell M. Hunter, M. A. (Cantab,) the youngest son of the late Sir William Hunter, who himself also received his practical training in Oil Engineering at Baku, where he recently held the appointment of Resident Engineer and that the firm of Messrs. Thompson and Hunter is now established in Leadenhall Buildings, Leadenhall Street, well known as the address also of Messrs. Woodthorp & Bevan, City Accountants, Mr. Paul Bevan, the junior partner, being well known to literary men as one of the most distinguished Members of the Society of "Odd Volumes."

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON FREE TRADE.

I need not draw any special attention to Sir George Birdwood's letter in the "Times" of last Saturday on the subject, first raised by Mr. Charles Lock Eastlake, on the question of maintaining the Plympton Grammar School as a memorial of Sir Joshua Reynolds, especially as from a letter by Mr. James Hine in the "Times" of this morning it is evident that the battle fought by Mr. Eastlake, and the Revd. Mr. Hole, and Sir George Birdwood has been won. But in the comparatively obscure columns of the "Builder," published this morning, but of tomorrow's date, there is a pithy article by Sir George Birdwood on "Lead Architecture," in which he quite casually raises the question of protection versus free trade in the most characteristic and suggestive manner. He is reviewing Mr. Slackie Gardner's scholarly and brilliant paper on Monday last before the Royal Institute of British Architects in which a return of the larger use of lead, not only in the decoration but construction of public and private buildings, was strongly advocated. Sir George points out in two or three very short tables that the output of the British lead mines fell from 80,850 tons in 1877 to 24,606 tons in 1902, that in the same period the imports of foreign lead rose from nil to over 300,000 tons, and the price of lead fell from £20 a ton to £10. Then, instead of deploring this Sir George asks:—Without the overwhelming supply of lead, far exceeding anything our own mines could produce, and without the consequent fall in the price of lead, where would have been the extended and beneficial employment of lead that has taken place throughout the United Kingdom in recent years; while the possibility of suggesting its wider application in architectural decoration as proposed by Mr. Slackie Gardner? Sir George Birdwood then, in a few touches, indicates the extraordinary influence in the promotion of the artistic revival of the "Victorian Age" of free trade, free travel on the continent, and the free immigration of "undesirable aliens";" and asks whether these beneficent effects on the spiritual life of a people should not be considered in the discussion going on over the present question of our fiscal policy. The whole question is this—whether the changes in the character of our trade under free trade have proved, in money taken, in labour employed, and more profitable to the country than under the policy of protection or not; and it is a great pity that the question cannot be discussed in this scientific manner and in this spirit of personal responsibility for the issue of the debate, instead of on the party lines on which it is being almost exclusively fought out. I must say I think Sir George Birdwood's way of putting the matter before the readers of the "Builder" a model in a nutshell for everyone to follow. A more typical example of the pros and cons of the question than that of the present position of the lead Industry of the country could not have been chosen.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I understand that Mr. George Thyne, son of the late Captain Thyne, who was for so long a time Port Officer at Aden, has been selected as an officer in the Indian Marine.

Mr. Brodrick is to be asked on Wednesday whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Viceroy in his Budget speech of 25th March 1903, that he hoped to deal in the ensuing year with the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions; and whether he can state what decision has been arrived at upon the Memorial of 1st July 1899 presented to the Secretary of State on the subject in August 1899.

One of the most desirable positions in this country from a pecuniary point of view is to be a Law Officer of the Crown. From an answer given to a question in the House of Commons yesterday it appears that during the year ended March 31 last Sir Robert Finlay, the Attorney-General, received from a grateful company £7,000 in the shape of salary and £4,816 as fees: total £11,816. That lucky Irishman, Sir Edward Carson Solicitor-General, was in the same period paid £9,701, of which £6,000 was salary. We are told that while Mr. Paulton was calling attention to the attitude of the law officers of the Crown with reference to Whitaker-Wright Sir E. Carson looked pensive. Perhaps the pensiveness had nothing to do with Whitaker-Wright, but was caused by the reflection that before many months are over some Liberal Sir Edward Carson may be drawing the fat salary and fees of the Solicitor-General.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From Jan. 29 to Feb. 5.

Arrivals Reported in London.

Mr L A G Clarke B Cov
Mr J F Gruning B Cov
Mr G J McDonald B
Mr E M Coventry B
Mr E H Molloy B
Mr G G Wright B
Col C E Yate C S I C M G I A
Lieut-Col C H L F Wilson R A
Major P Z Cox I A
Major C E Lloyd I A
Major W H Savage 23rd Goorkha Rifles
Capt H T Marshall 1st Brahmins
Capt J B Keogh 32nd Lancers
Capt C E Bromhead 2-2nd Goorkha Rifles
Lieut T E A Dalyell 129th Beloochis
Lieut F C S Clarke 30th Punjabis
Lieut A A Smith 85th Vaughan's Rifles
Engineer W Mitchell R I M

Extensions of Leave.

Major H Bonham-Carter B 15 days' furl
Major G J H Bell I M S, B 6 days' furl
Mr A E English B Cov China leave cancelled and privilege leave for 3 mo combined with 9 mo granted in lieu
Mr B O Coventry B 8 mo furl
Mr R C Moss B 2 mo M C
Mr R A Hopkins B 1 week's extraordinary leave
Mr T D Dinwiddie B 3 mo M C
Mr T A L Scott-O'Connor B 3 mo M C
Mr L A Light B 6 mo M C
Mr M C C Bonig B 2 mo M C
Mr J T Rivett-Carnac B 12 days' extraordinary leave
Mr T Vaughan B 4 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Lieut-Col H Thomson I M S M 6 mo furl
Lieut-Col W A Mawson I M J till May 31 1904 on M C
Capt H A Moore 54th Sikhs 2 weeks
Capt M Williamson I A 3 mo M C
Capt R H E Pennell I A 3 mo M C
Asst Engineer T G J Harvey R I M 2 mo M C

Permitted to Return.

Major G I H Bell I M S B
Capt J W Grant I M S, B
Mr R A Hopkins B
Mr J T Rivett-Carnac B
Mr G M Gregory B
Major C L Williams I M S M
Lieut-Col J P Barry I M S Bo
Major A E Aitken 119th Inf
Major W Hudson 89th Carnatic Inf
Major L Eardley-Wilmot 18th Tiwana Lancers
Capt H A Hale Thompson 1st Goorkha Rifles
Capt E E C Hall Military Accounts Dept
Lieut J B Corry R E
Lieut G R A G Trotter 56th Inf
Lieut C J P Carey R I M
Lieut W B Huddleston R I M

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Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE THIBET MISSION.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, February 3.—Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Secretary of State for India: Has any portion of the revenues of India been applied during the past or the present year to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of his Majesty's Indian possessions by his Majesty's forces charged upon such revenues; if so, what is roughly the amount of such revenues so applied; and what is the number of his Majesty's forces now employed beyond those external frontiers in Thibet.

Mr. Brodrick: No portion of the revenues of India has been applied during the past or present year to the expenses of military operations beyond the external frontiers of his Majesty's Indian possessions. The numbers of the escort with the political mission to Thibet and of the troops required to keep open communications is about 3,000 men.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT TO BUSHIRE.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Can any information be given respecting the recent incident at Bushire which induced Lord Curzon to leave that port without exchanging visits with the Persian Prince, Governor-General of Shiraz who had arrived at Bushire to welcome him; had the form of ceremonial been arranged at Teheran between his Majesty's Minister and the Persian Government and did Lord Curzon subsequently insist on such ceremonials being modified; has the course adopted by Lord Curzon been approved by his Majesty's Government; and can papers be laid containing the correspondence on the subject interchanged with the Persian Government as well as Lord Curzon and his Majesty's Minister in Persia.

Lord Percy.—The form of ceremonial originally arranged between the Persian Government and his Majesty's Minister at Teheran was subsequently modified by the former in certain particulars before the Viceroy's arrival at Bushire. The desire and intention expressed by his Majesty the Shah of showing courtesy and hospitality to the Viceroy was unhappily frustrated, owing to the arrangements locally made. His Majesty's Government share the regret of the Persian Government at an untoward incident which is now closed and with regard to which it is, therefore, undesirable and unnecessary to lay any papers.

INDIA AND PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

On Thursday, Feb. 4. Lord George Hamilton asked the Secretary of State for India: If any reply has been received by the India Office from the Government of India in response to a telegram sent on Aug. 7, 1903 by the then Secretary of State asking for the views of the Indian Government upon the subject of preferential tariffs; and, if so, would he lay it upon the table of the House.

Mr. Brodrick: I have received the reply of the Government of India and I will lay the papers on the table of the House.

THE MISSION TO THIBET.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India; Whether he will make a statement setting forth the objects and reasons for the present expedition to Thibet: whether he can give an assurance to the House that there is no intention of annexing any portion of Thibetan territory; whether he will state the strength of the military force employed, and the estimated cost of the expedition: whether the whole of the expense will be borne by the Imperial treasury and whether he will lay papers upon the table of the House.

Mr Brodrick: A full statement of the reason for and objects of the political mission to Thibet is contained in the Blue Book which will shortly be in the hands of hon. members. The object of the mission is not to annex any portion of Thibetan territory, but to prevent a recurrence of the difficulties arising from the attitude of the Thibetan Government in respect of the Convention of 1890. A preliminary estimate of the expenditure for four months from November 1st is £148,400; but owing to difficulties of transport this will probably be exceeded. The charge will be borne by Indian revenues.

Mr Herbert Roberts asked whether the Blue Book would be issued before the debate on the amendment to the Address dealing with the mission.

Mr Brodrick said he hoped the Blue Book would be ready by Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the nature of the expedition sent from India to, and now in, Thibet; what is the total number of men composing it; has the Government of Thibet given permission for the expedition to enter the country; have any military operations been undertaken by the expedition; why was the expedition ordered and what end is it intended to attain; and will papers be laid showing the causes which led to the despatch of the expedition.

Mr. Brodrick: The political mission has been sent to Thibet with an escort to provide for its safety. The escort consists of about 400 men, with a seven pounder gun and a machine gun and a supporting force has been placed at various points to preserve the communications of the mission. The total of the troops employed on the escort and on the communications, according to my present information, is about 3,000 men. As I have said, the mission has been sent in consequence of the failure of the Thibetan Government to carry out its obligations under the treaty of 1890 and the neglect of the Thibetan Government to meet the British representatives as arranged by the Chinese Government, who are the suzerain Power. No military operations have been undertaken. Papers will shortly be laid showing the circumstances which have made the despatch of a mission necessary.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked whether the Thibetan Government had given permission for this expedition to enter their territory.

Mr. Brodrick: The Chinese Government, who entered into these negotiations in the first instance arranged for a meeting of the representatives of the Thibetan, Chinese, and Indian Governments in Thibetan territory. The Government of Thibet have hitherto failed to comply with the arrangement made by the Chinese Government, and therefore they have not given permission to the mission to enter their territory.

Mr. Norman asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether communications passed between his Majesty's Government and the Russian Government regarding the expedition to Thibet before it was despatched; if so, will he state their purport; and can he lay the correspondence upon the table.

Earl Percy: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. The papers are included in the correspondence which will shortly be laid on the table of the House.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received from India a reply to the memorial against the Official Secrets Bill presented to the Secretary of State on Nov. 12 last and whether, in view of the objection taken to the Bill by Indians and Anglo-Indians, he is in a position to state that its provisions will be confined to the case of naval and military secrets.

Mr. Brodrick: I forwarded to the Government of India the memorial to which the hon. member refers but I have not received a reply. The Bill is now under consideration by a Select Committee, and, if it is passed by the Legislative Council, will be reported to me in due course with all the debates and discussions. I can meantime give no pledge that its provisions will be confined to naval and military secrets.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Thomas Bayley, Chinese Labour (Importation)—That in the opinion of this House, his Majesty's Government should discourage the importation of Chinese labour into his Majesty's dominions in South Africa.

Mr Herbert Roberts.—As an amendment to the Address, at end add—And we humbly represent to your Majesty our regret that a measure, described as the Official Secrets Bill, is now in course of being pressed through the Supreme Legislative Council of India, which presents features inconsistent with principles of British legal procedure, and which is causing grave dissatisfaction among your Majesty's Indian subjects.

Mr Lough.—As an amendment to the Address, at end add—But regret that an armed expedition has proceeded beyond the external frontiers of his Majesty's Indian possessions into Thibetan territory without information having been communicated to Parliament as to the objects and reasons for such expedition.

Sir Seymour King.—To ask the Postmaster-General—Whether his attention has been called to delays which occur in the delivery of newspapers and other book matter by the Indian and Australian mails, via Brindisi, particularly when the mail arrives on Saturdays; whether he will state at what hour the Indian mail arrived in London on Saturday, Jan. 30, and at what hour the first delivery of newspapers by that mail was made by express delivery and by ordinary course of post; whether he is aware that some of the newspapers by that mail had not been delivered in London by 11 o'clock on Monday morning, about 38 hours after arrival; and whether arrangements can be made to accord to the Indian and Australian mail services the same promptitude of treatment which is given to mails from the United States.

PASTORAL STAFF FOR THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

A pastoral staff has been presented to the Bishop of Bombay by a number of friends and relations. Owing to the shortness of the time in which the work had to be executed the staff was only finished on the 15th ult, and could not be sent to the Bishop till the 18th. Under these circumstances a former presentation could not be attempted. The staff is of ebony with silver mountings. The crook at the head contains the figure of our Saviour as the Good Shepherd beautifully worked in silver. The crook itself is ornamented with bold crochets, and is enriched with carbuncles, moonstones, amethysts, and topazes.

The Bishop, in a letter which is to be sent round to the subscribers, said:—

"In the list there are the names of many members not only of my own family, but also of my wife's family. There are personal friends of both hers and mine, friends rich and friends poor, friends representing the parishes in which we have worked together, and who have so often before given us abundant proof of their kindly feeling and affection. This joining together in the remembrance of my work the thought of her to whose loving influence I owe so much is a feature of your gift which greatly enhances its value. Last but not least, I prize that which the staff signifies as a symbol of my office. The shepherd's crook is a simple and beautiful figure of a guiding and restraining hand such is the work of a Bishop in the Church of God. I like to believe that the staff represents the recollection of myself in your prayers, that those gifts of the Spirit may be mine in abundant measure, which alone can enable me to be a faithful shepherd of Christ's flock. The pastoral staff will be always before me in the services of God's house. I shall hold it in my hand when I pronounce the Benediction, and it will, I hope, remind me not only of the dignity and responsibilities of my office, but of my own great need in the discharge of them it will help me to look to that Good shepherd of us all, Who leads us, if we will but follow Him, to still waters and green pastures, Whose rod and staff comfort us in every trial and perplexity."

ENORMOUS ODDS placing the first three in different Races. Double Events. Call and see the Prices offered by CHARLES HARDING, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, February 5.

HOME.

Army Reform.—The report of the War Office Reconstitution Committee urges the vital necessity of the Defence Committee invariably having the Prime Minister for its head. The report recommends that an Army Council should be constituted, including the Secretary of State and four military and two civil members; and that the office of Commander-in-Chief be abolished, and an Inspector-General be appointed. The Government is carrying out the committee's recommendations.

British Empire League.—At a meeting of the council of this body on the 1st, Mr. Asquith moved a resolution expressing satisfaction at the admission of the Canadian Minister of Militia to the deliberations of the Committee of Imperial Defence. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Ecclesiastical.—Convocation of Canterbury met on the 3rd at Westminster and the Upper House considered the subject of the proposed Representative Church Council.

Election.—Mr. Dobbie (L) has won the Ayr Burghs seat by 3,221 votes against 3,177.—A vacancy has occurred in the Normanton Division of Yorkshire.

Extensive floods have resulted in the Thames Valley and other districts from the heavy rains of the past week. Exceptionally high tides in the Channel and in the Thames caused much damage on Wednesday.

Fiscal Policy.—A preliminary form of inquiry to all manufacturers has been issued by the Tariff Commission.—Lord Goschen addressed an anti-protection meeting at Halifax on January 23, and spoke next day at a dinner of the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke on the 28th at King's Norton and Sir E. Grey on the 29th in Manchester.

Ireland.—A meeting was held on Friday at the Mansion-house, Dublin, in support of the claims of the Roman Catholics in regard to University education.

Law.—In the action "Bostock v. Nicholson," Mr. Justice Bruce has decided that the defendants had no fraudulent intention but committed a breach of contract.—Mr. T. W. Crosland, author of a book called "Lovely Woman" sued the "St. James's Gazette" for an alleged libel in a review of the book. The defendants obtained a verdict and judgment.—A robbery of £12,000 in banknotes took place on Friday at the Hotel Metropole.—The inquest on the body of Whitaker Wright resulted in a verdict of suicide. The funeral took place in Witley churchyard, the vicar officiating.—Mrs. Maybrick is to be released.—Receiving orders have been made against Mr. Lockie, M.P., and Mrs. Parnell.

Lord Kelvin presiding on Monday at a meeting of the Royal Society, read a paper on "Deep-water Two-dimensional Waves Produced by any given Initiating Disturbance."

Lord Blythswood has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire in the room of the late Sir M. Shaw Stewart.

Mr. Balfour is suffering from influenza.—A letter is published in which Mr. Balfour, replying to a letter from Mr. Wanklyn, M.P., concurs as to the difficulty of confining an electoral issue, especially at by-elections, to a single question. One general election at least must take place before any man can venture to pronounce with confidence as to the opinion of the country on such far reaching problems as those involved in fiscal reform.

Mr. Chamberlain.—On Saturday a memorial clock in West Birmingham was set going in commemoration of Mr. Chamberlain's services to the Empire in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at a meeting earlier in the day.

Parliament.—The King opened Parliament in person on the 2nd. The address in reply to the King's Speech was agreed to in the House of Lords after speeches by Lord Spencer and Lord Lansdowne. In the House of Commons, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman criticized and Mr. A. Chamberlain defended the Government, and the Attorney-General replied to criticisms on his inaction in the Whitaker Wright case. On the 3rd Mr. J. Redmond and other Nationalist members attacked the Irish administration of the Government, and Mr. Wyndham replied. Mr. Morley will move an amendment on the fiscal question when Mr. Balfour is well enough to appear in the House.

Royal Agricultural Society.—At a meeting of the council of this society on Wednesday, Lord Derby presiding it was announced that the total value of the prizes to be given at the next show to be held at Park Royal in June was £5,055.

Sir C. Dilke read a paper last Friday at the United Service Institution on the report of the War Commission. He found fault with the report in various respects, and also dealt with the question of the reorganization of the War Office.

The Liberal Unionists.—Mr. Chamberlain presided on the 3rd at a meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council at Westminster, and moved that the existence and activity of the central Liberal Unionist organization should be maintained. This was carried with only two dissentients.

The War Relief Funds.—The report and "resumé" of the proceedings of the Central Council for Organization of War Relief Funds, formed at the command of the King in 1900, have recently been laid before his Majesty, who has expressed, through Lord Knollys, his warm thanks to the council and his satisfaction that the outcome of their labours had been the Patriotic Fund Reorganization Act of 1903, and the formation of the body constituted under that Act.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Lord Northcote, the new Governor-General, has conveyed to the people of Australia a cordial message from the King.—Major-General the Hon Sir R. Talbot has been appointed Governor of Victoria.—A cricket match at Launceston between the English team and Northern Tasmania was drawn.

Canada.—Mr. Carroll, Solicitor-General, has become a Judge, and Mr. R. Lemieux succeeds him.

South Africa.—In the Transvaal Legislative Council the Labour Importation Ordinance has been passed.—A Blue-book has been issued containing correspondence chiefly relating to the war loan and the labour problem.

THE UNITED STATES.

British Relations.—The Pilgrims and the Lotus Club entertained the British Ambassador last week. The speeches of Sir M. Durand and his hosts were most cordial.

Labour.—There is a possibility of another disastrous mining strike in resistance to a reduction of wages.

Mr. Taft, late Governor of the Philippines, has become Secretary of War.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—Particulars of the success of the American Mission to the Emperor Menelek are furnished in the "Depeche Coloniale" of Paris.

France.—According to a Parisian paper, England has given notice that from April 1 French vessels trading to English ports, must hold certificates of English tonnage.

Germany.—The Emperor is expected to leave about the middle of February for a cruise in the Mediterranean.—The King of the Belgians had a long interview with Count von Bulow before leaving for Brussels.—In South-West Africa the rising of the Bondelzwarts has been suppressed; while Windhoek and Okahanja, besieged by the Hereros, have been relieved.

Italy.—The Arbitration Convention between Great Britain and Italy has been signed.—Of 4,500 manuscripts in the Turin Library less than 1,000 were saved at the recent fire.

Russia.—A revision of the laws relating to the peasantry has been ordered.

Servia.—The Cabinet has resigned.

The Far East.—Japan is still awaiting Russia's final reply to her contentions. The St Petersburg correspondent of the New York Herald" says that, in the very friendly reply which Russia is about to make, Japan will be reminded that Russia has also a minimum, and cannot give any binding promises to Japan, which must be satisfied with a sphere of influence in Southern Korea, leaving the north as the sphere of influence for Russia.—At Peking the best opinion among the foreign Legations is that war is almost unavoidable. Similar views prevail in Russia, where the forward party appears to be in the ascendant. A Moscow telegram says that the Russian army for the Far East would aggregate 300,000 men. Merchandise traffic on the Siberian Railway is provisionally suspended to leave the line free for military purposes.—One telegram from St. Petersburg says that Admiral Alexeieff has been authorized to open hostilities if circumstances appear to render such a step necessary.—It is reported from Port Arthur that an "observation movement" of the naval and military forces has been ordered.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris 'New York Herald' describes the manner in which Russian military supplies and troops have for years past been got through the Dardanelles by false declarations to the Turkish officials.—The Tartar General of Mukden has been called on for 500 carts for Russian military service. He has been instructed not to comply. The financial programme of the Japanese Government is expected to realize an increase of revenue of 80,000,000 yen. Contracts for two new battleships for Japan have been signed in England.

Turkey.—Austria and Russia have practically rejected the stipulations in the Turkish Note of January 10. A British Blue book is issued containing further correspondence on the affairs of South-Eastern Europe.

Uruguay.—The Government announced on the 1st that 1,500 of their troops had sustained a check at San Ramon. Our Correspondent says the situation is most critical. Insurgent columns are advancing on the capital.

Peru.—An extradition treaty with Great Britain has been signed.

Persia.—Leaflets virulently attacking British policy have been circulated in Teheran.

Morocco.—Serious riots are reported from Marakesh, the southern capital. On the other hand, the leader of the rebel attacks against Tetuan has brought his tribe over to the Government side.

Obituary.—The Earl of Devon; Sir Edward Braddon; Mr. B. Pickard M.P.; Gen Sir E. L. Russell; Gen. C. A. Lewis; Commander H. G. Smith; Lord H. F. Thynne; the Hon. Lady Inglis; Mr. W. C. Whitney and Mr. Edward Brook. "Times"

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

An IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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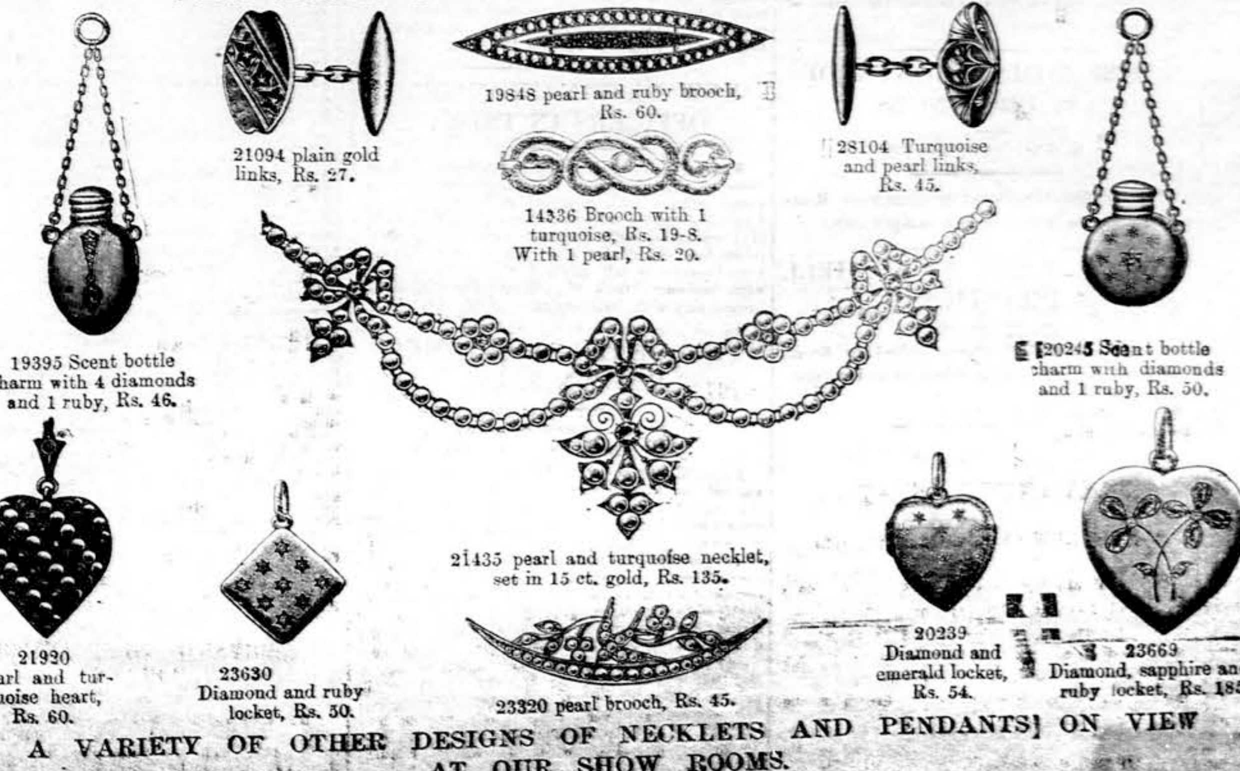

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of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

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&c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of
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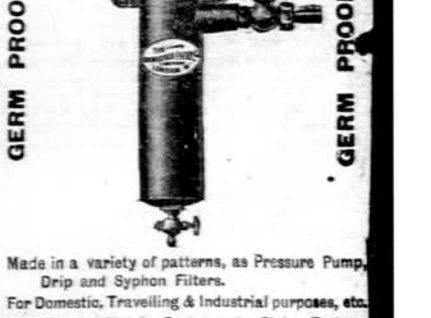

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Perhaps it is the natural diffidence of the testator to have his intended beneficences discovered during his lifetime that leads to so many wills going astray. The hunt for the lost last testament now being conducted by expectant legatees at Portmouth is one of many such instances. It may be that the testator acts at times in malice in hiding the document, and shares the joy with which Lord Hertford declared; "I should like to see the faces of my relatives when they read my will!" Eighteen months ago the will of a nobleman disappeared for good. A thief snatching a bag from railway station found the to him unintegligible rigmarole among his booty, and destroyed it. The will of the well remembered "Fife millionaire-hermit" came to light in the most extraordinary fashion. A young woman unpicking a dress which had been made twenty-five years earlier for an aunt found the precious document stitched into the lining of the garment.

One of the queerest ways of will-making was that explained before Sir Francis Jeune. A lady possessed of considerable property, was paralysed, so s nt for her solicitor to dispose of her estate. Bereft of speech, the was unable to give directions. The solicitor wrote down the various items on so many cards; then on other cards he wrote the names of of the lady's family. That done, he dealt the cards. As he did so, his client coupled property with names and he was able to draw up the will. It was declared good by Sir Francis. But ingenuity runs to madness at times in the conditions imposed. One trial was to test the legality of a will which stipulated that to inherit the prospective legatees must drink all the water in a certain sea. Fortunately for common sense, the Court awarded the legacy without stipulations. There is a story, too of a miser who would not "bequeath" but left his gift as "loans." It must have been one of his kin who when directed by his father to put a thousand pounds from the estate into his (the father's) coffin, wrote out a cheque for the amount and buried that with his parent.

Evidently our memories do not improve, judging from the returns of the articles left in London trains during the past year. Why is it that a man who can repeat the best part of Homer and Virgil, who knows Keats and Shelley, Tennyson and Rosetti by heart, who can recite whole chapters of difficult prose—why is it that this man should lose a stick, an umbrella, gloves, or some such item almost every time he leaves his house? The explanation may be simple but the matter is a very aggravating one. There is one man who has never lost an umbrella, but he pays a fearful price for his immunity. He carries it winter and summer; buckles it on to his handle-bar when cycling straps it to his camera-tripod if on a walking tour. He is slave to the habit of remembering not to forget that same umbrella. Yet, the same man will carefully count over knots on his handkerchief to remind him of something, and sacrifice his lunch in the hopeless attempt at solving his own sum. He reminds one of a man whom Rogers described who was attending lectures on the Art of Memory. What's your Professor's name?" asked the poet. His friend scratched his head and loooked wretched. "Couldn't for the life of me remember," he said.

The "Lancet" gave instances the other day of men forgetting certain words which they have legibly written. This is an experience common with young reporters in their first attempts at verbatim note-taking. An outline which is correctly written defies recognition for the time being. He leaves a blank in his copy," and refers back presently; this time he is certain to read the word. The eye has a better memory than the ear if one may so put it. If stuck up over a word, what do you do? You write it. Ninetynine times in a hundred the eye finds the correct spelling over which the ear has bungled. A curious point over this eye writing: Two youngsters when writing up their shorthand notes of speeches, had a habit of conferring in case of difficulty. If the notes of one were too utterly bad for himself to read, his friend would infallibly decipher them, and vice versa. There was no obvious reason of this happening: the notes might be atrocious distortions of Pitman outlines, but the system of deciphering never failed.

The revival in wrestling in this country in interesting from the fact that the sport is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed in the world. Curiously however, the style now being adopted—the Greco-Roman, as it is called—is held by competent authorities to have been the great factor in bringing the exercise into contempt in England. It is the style adopted in America, France, Germany, Japan, India, and indeed most countries, but differs from that of Greece and Rome in which the object of the wrestlers was to make every attack with grace and elegance. Lancashire wrestling is skin to the Greeco-Roman; the Scottish includes the Cumberland and Westmoreland grips, as well as the ground struggles of the other. Apparently the Irish style is really the most useful for defensive purposes, for with that one simply takes his opponent by the elbow and neck and downs him like a flash if he can.

Saturday was the second anniversary of the first union of a white race with a yellow. Two years ago the treaty between Great Britain and Japan was signed. Curiously, upon the day on which the high contracting parties, through their respective representatives, set pen to the agreement, there came over the cables alarmist reports concerning Russia and Munchuria. But none then dreamed that to-day the land of the Rising Sun and the Great Bear would be in open warfare. With conditions as they are, it is not uninteresting to recall the clauses which bear upon the possibility of this country being drawn into the quarrel. Article II provides that if either of the parties be involved in war with another Power, the other side shall remain strictly neutral. If, however, one of the contracting parties in defence of its interests, be so involved in war, and another Power join in hostilities, then the ally of the party attacked shall make common cause with its ally; the two shall conpact the war together and see it through to its close.

The portraits of himself which the Pope is sending to European Sovereigns are painted portraits, not the work of camera, one may take it. Not only is the well-known artist who officially limns the rulers of Europe engaged upon paintings of Pius X.; Mr. Thaddeus, it will be remembered, has had similar work to do before at the Vatican. He had a curious experience with Leo XIII, who was very old and feeble at the time. True to his art Mr. Thaddeus presented the lineaments he saw. "How old you make me look said the Pope. "But are you not old?" replied the artist. Yes, said the Pope, that may be so but the Papacy, the idea I represent, that is always young The incident recalls a pretty story of a very old and beautiful lady to whom a little girl said, We cannot tell whether you are old or young; do tell us please." "My dear, I have been a very long time young."

There never was a greater untruth than the saying. The camera cannot lie. Our beauties never grow old nowadays because the photograph will not let them; our old men are made to carry boys' faces upon their bowed and paisled shoulders—again by the photograph. So Leo XIII. should have had his portrait done by the photographer. A curious example of the fallibility of the camera was noted by Robert Louis Stevenson, between whom and Shelley a resemblance was traced. The poet's son took four portraits of Stevenson. The result was odd, Stevensou's nose was hooked, not like the eagle, indeed, but like the accipitrine faimly in man, as he said. Out of the four photos, only one marked the bend, one made it straight, and one suggested a turn up. Tickled with the idsa of resembling the poet Stevenson enthused over the unhappiness of the camera. If he argued, the camera could produce such oddities in his own-case, might not the tip tilted nose imputed to Shelley be the result of some accident similar to that in his own case? Shelley's nose, he throught, must have been hooked, therefore he blessed the camera for lying over the presentment of himself.

The discovery of the all too-modern statuette of Nelson, and the loss of the Townshend Reynolds, combine with the attempted sale of the Milton MSS. and the loss of the Turin treasures to make the week a particularly notable one for literature and art. The statue and the picture incident bring to mind a story of the egregious Nollekens, who good sculptor as he may have been, was as ignorant as he was clever a sculptor; while his meanness dwarfed either consideration. Like other treasure-seekers, he was always anxious to get something for nothing and make the very best of his bargain afterwards. In this manner he ferreted out objects of antique art in Italy, burnt the midnight oil to scrape and clean them brought them back to London to retail at something more than cent. per cent. profit One happy day he hit upon a picture an old master, and pearl of price. He knew that he could sell it at his own figure but still was not disposed to pay duty on it. Therefore, he took his precious master and cut it into sections. Each one he had separately packed. By some chance his scheme miscarried. The Customs House officials suspected that there was something wrong, had the packages opened, and made their owner pay for each piece as for a cemplete picture.

The infant phenomenon has appeared in many unexpected spheres: as poet, musician, oomposer, inventor, preacher. Even as cultivator of abnormal adipose tissue the boy of the period is represented by the Peckham prodigy. But embryo manhood has stopped just short of greatness. It has never produced a champion of its rights. Boyhood is on verge of losing its baleful cigarette, yet stands as meekly by as though only a dose of necessary physic or a course of desirable lessons were to disapper. But a deeper tragedy has happened. Who does not remember when, in days whose happiness depended so much upon the tuck-shop, a certain brown sweet, a thin, corrugated, oblong coutrivance tasting strongly of aniseed, was his supremest joy? Not a mother's son out has suked satiety out of those cough-assuaging compounds. But the joy of boyhood is struck dead. The Government, wantoning in the agonies of the men of to-morrow, has stepped in and banned these drowsy drops. The sweets which all of us were wont to acquire at one-haltpenny the ounce are no more. Henceforth the aniseed tablet is a potent medicine, and that which we and our fathers bought for a half-penny may not now be acquired unless upon the half penny packet there be a 2 1-2d. patent stamp.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 19TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Ajmer and Sirsa and a brisk rise at Surat, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore, the pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer is considerably below normal in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is about normal but the minimum is from 7° to 11° in excess in Rajputana. The maximum varied from 95° at Khandwa to 77° at Lahore and the minimum from 76° at Cochin to 51° at Sirsa, Cawnpore and Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in Rajputana and at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Indore, Khandwa and Negapatam.

Rain.—Three-quarters of an inch of rain fell at Karachi and a few drops at Jacobabad.

Weather.—Pressure conditions are similar to those usually existing in March at the change of the seasons, and winds are inclined to change round to the south.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

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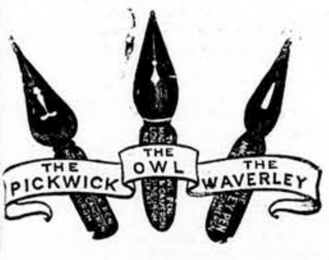

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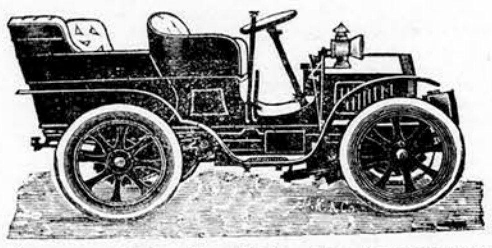

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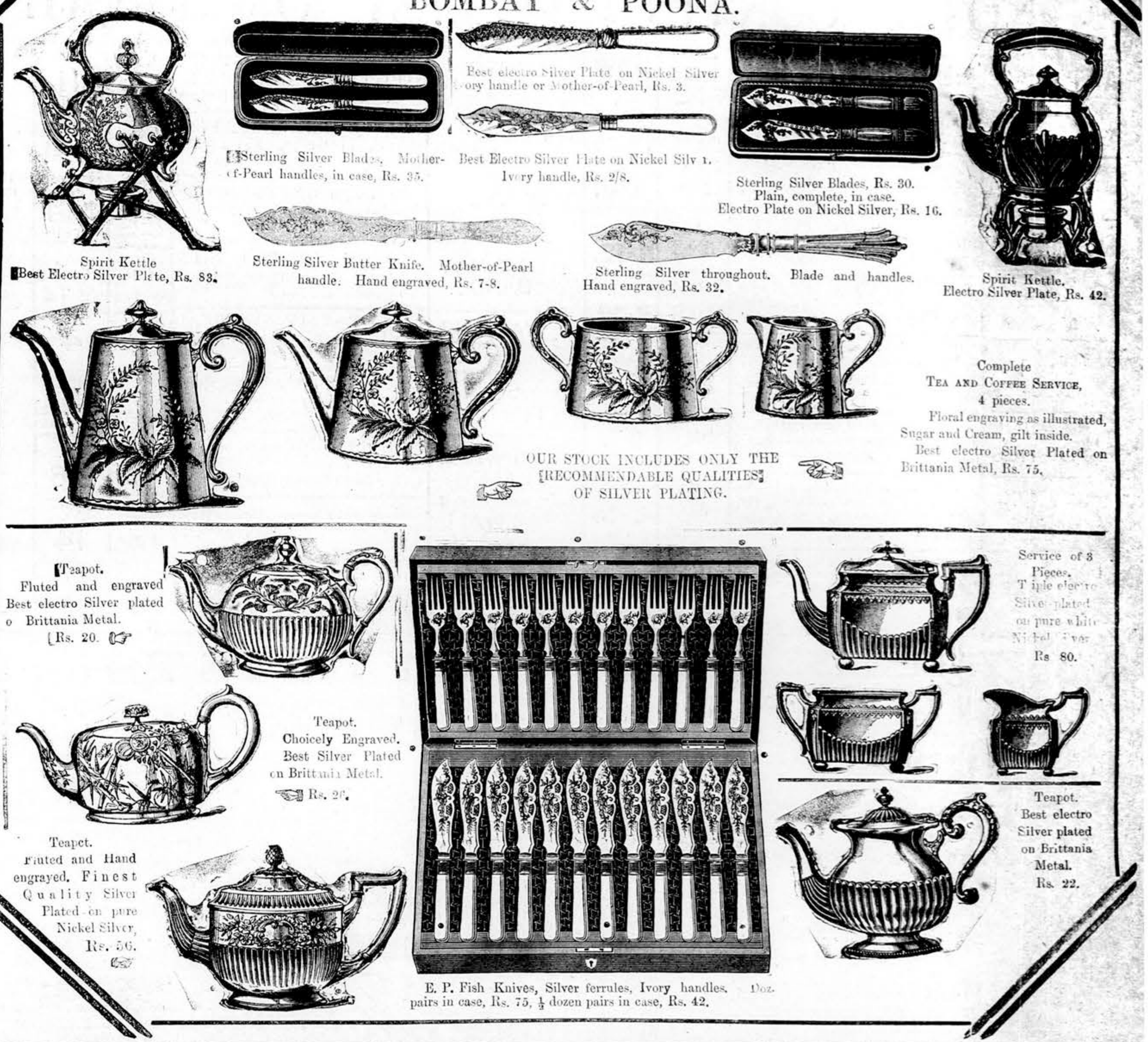

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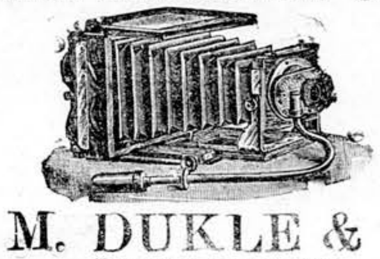

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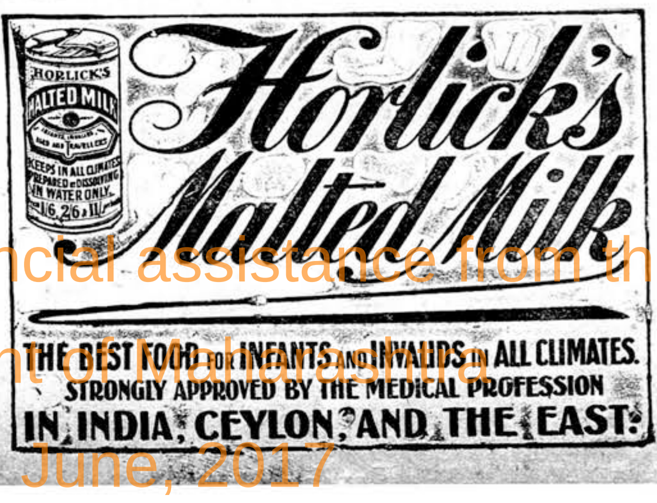

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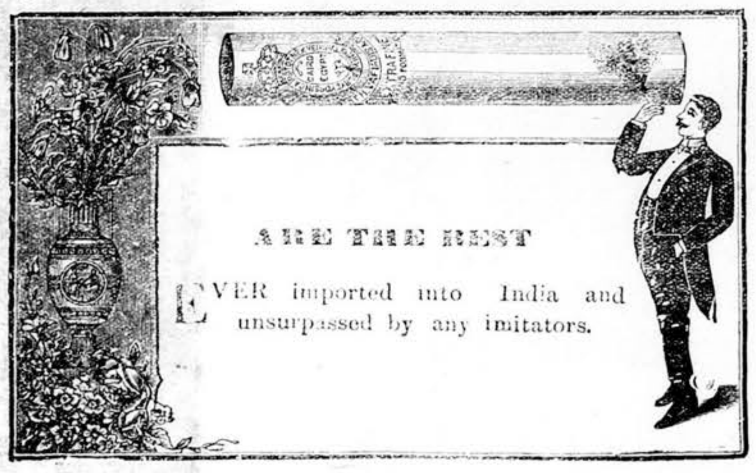

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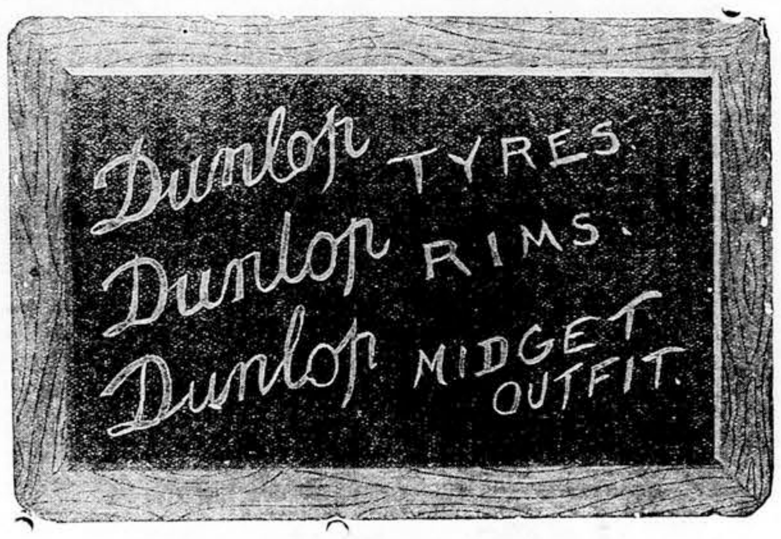

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IN every civilized country, with the present needs of life and increased business activity, a good, durable and absolutely reliable Time-keeper is an article of actual necessity. Bad or indifferent Watches, made only for show, may meet the wants of ignorant or poor people; but even amongst this class, a better article, which can be thoroughly relied on, is gradually replacing the Watch usually found in the Bazaar which has hitherto been made only to sell and then put aside after its quality as a Time-keeper has been tried and found wanting.

THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY. Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average, and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of. Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for Flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of Watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made in accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

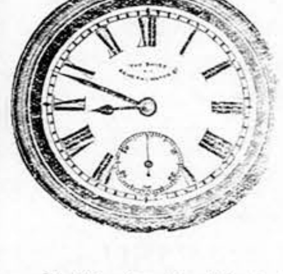
The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested, and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions, viz., with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Brequet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing, for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

We take special pride in trying to perfect our manufactures, whilst experience and long residence in India has made it clear to us that another great improvement connected with the accurate time-keeping of Watches for long periods in this country has been realised by us, by the use of our specially made Watch-oil, for the lubrication of their active parts. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches may generally be relied on to go for 3 to 5 years before cleaning is necessary.

We claim that no better Watches have ever been offered to the public in this country, whether judged by our price list or by all-round attractiveness than those now being sold.



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" OE.—	Hunting " " compensating balance ...	" 28 0	" 30 0
" OF.—	½ Hunting " " " " ...	" 30 0	" 33 0
" OG.—	Open Face with OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE ...	...	" 40 0
" OH.—	½ Hunting " " " ...	...	" 45 0
		14-carat gold.	18-carat gold.
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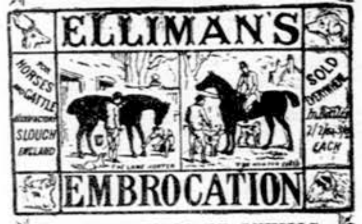

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